

Practical English



EMBER 16, 1946

A SCHOLASTIC MAGAZINE



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Practical English

A National Magazine of English and the Communication Arts Designed for High School Students in General, Business, or Vocational Courses, Published Monthly During the School Year

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OUR COVER GIRL

So you think you have telephone troubles! How would you like to trade places with our busy Cover Girl? Myra Dolan is head casting director for the Walter Thornton Model Agency, in New York. None of her six phones is a dummy, by the way. They all work—with a vengeance—bringing in calls from models, photographers and advertising agencies who rely on Myra to choose the model who best suits their particular needs. Her pencil is poised for action to note details in the casting book.

How did she walk into her exciting job? She didn't—she worked up to it. Myra started working for Thornton nine years ago, as a \$12-a-week office girl (backed up by an Erasmus High School diploma and a secretarial school course). In her middle twenties now, her weekly income is seven-and-one-half times her starting salary!

VOLUME 1

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Detour the Doghouse

THERE are many ways for you to land in the social doghouse. You can eat your peas with your knife, or wolf your food, or wear slacks to a formal. These are *sure-fire* if you want to be alone—and in the doghouse.

But there are other kinds of social liabilities that you may be carrying around with you. And they land you in the social doghouse, too. There are the errors that you make in your speech and writing; or maybe you don't know the difference between a Congressman and a Councilman; or perhaps you confuse the Supreme Court with a Hollywood setting for a Royal Reception; or maybe you think Molotov would adore a Romanoff.

You are judged by your speech and by your knowledge of what's what in the news of the world as much as by your manners. Express yourself in bad or sloppy grammar, be a Gracie Allen without knowing it, and you will be marked as illiterate, or uninformed, or plain careless.

In a way, it's very unfair. You may be a really "swell guy"—but just say "I BUSTED my pencil"—or confuse J. F. Byrnes with a radio comedian, and in the eyes of people you are trying to please or impress (employers, girl or boy friends, or their parents) your Crossley rating hits bottom.

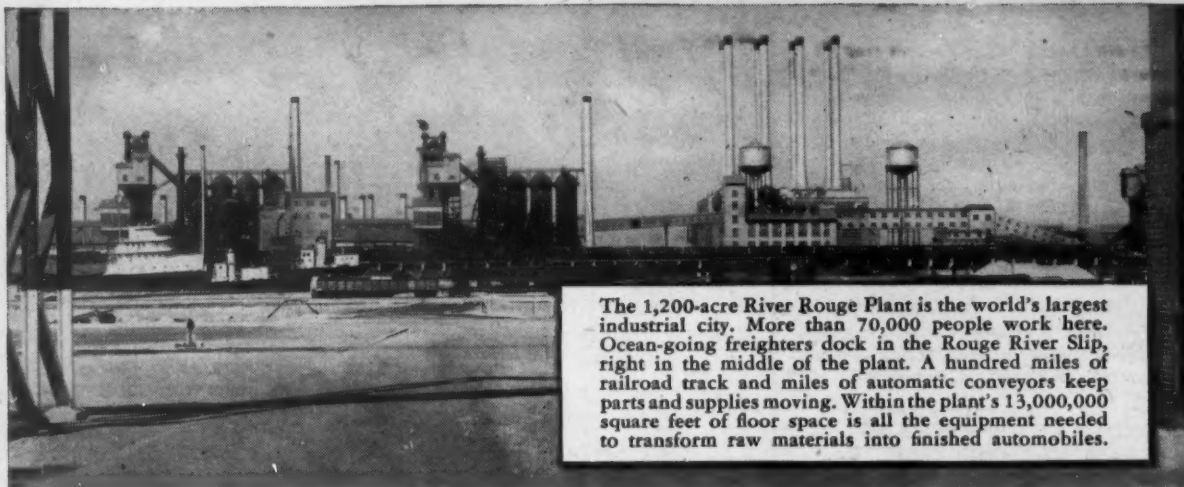
What can you do about it? Well, in the field of English get rid of those "Deadly Don'ts." That's about all. You won't become a great writer or speaker necessarily. But you'll be free of those raw and inelegant and inaccurate expressions that make you sound crude and unattractive at times. You'll speak and write correctly and respectably. That's a big step in the right direction.

And then get wise to what goes on in the big and exciting games of business and politics—in your home town, in the nation, and 'round the world. You will find them as fascinating as a football game when you know the players, the score, and the goals. Then there are the worlds of books, of music, of drama, of art. Knowing them, too, will keep you far from the social doghouse.

Your school books, this magazine and others, the radio, newspapers, intelligent conversation, discussions led by your teachers are all part of a daily life now that will help you be a person who becomes a Personality. So, at the beginning of this new school year, mark well the path to the doghouse, post a big detour sign on it, and follow the more interesting, if at times more difficult route, through the hall of learning. It's not a dull place at all. Ask the man who lives there. He will tell you it's much more pleasant than the doghouse.

Don't get the impression from this brief message that we think the "social doghouse" is an all-important place. Staying out of it is important, but negative. Knowledge also "accentuates the positive."

School and studies pay many other dividends. They pay in cash money; in happiness; in the pride of being good citizens. On this page and throughout this magazine, we shall try to make "education" alive and exciting. It is, too. Skeptics need only give it a fair and honest trial. We'll bet on the result.



The 1,200-acre River Rouge Plant is the world's largest industrial city. More than 70,000 people work here. Ocean-going freighters dock in the Rouge River Slip, right in the middle of the plant. A hundred miles of railroad track and miles of automatic conveyors keep parts and supplies moving. Within the plant's 13,000,000 square feet of floor space is all the equipment needed to transform raw materials into finished automobiles.



The assembly line way of building things was originated by Ford Motor Company, and has played an important part in making America the world's greatest industrial nation. On this typical assembly line at the Rouge Plant, hundreds of new Ford cars are produced daily.

Here, in the world's largest production foundry, castings are made by the most modern method for Ford cars and trucks.



Normally, one and a half acres of safety glass are made daily in this plant by the Ford-developed continuous rolling process.

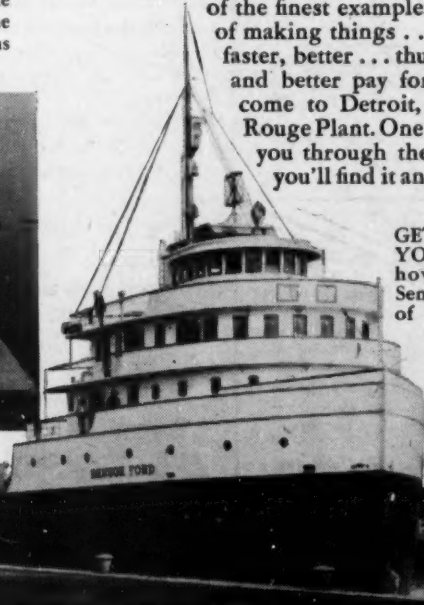


A Ford freighter docks in the Rouge River Slip, at the Rouge Plant, with a cargo of iron ore from the Ford mines in Minnesota.

Young America Looks Ahead with Ford

America is strong because Americans can make more things faster and better than any other people in the world. That's because of our assembly line method of production . . . which was developed by Ford Motor Company in 1913, and which is now used generally throughout our country. Today, Ford's River Rouge Plant is one of the finest examples of the American way of making things . . . making them easier, faster, better . . . thus providing more jobs and better pay for workers. When you come to Detroit, be sure to visit the Rouge Plant. One of our guides will show you through the plant and we believe you'll find it an interesting experience.

GET A HEAD START ON YOUR FRIENDS . . . learn how to be an expert driver. Send today for your free copy of "How to Be An Expert Driver" by Al Esper, Ford's Chief Test Driver. Address: Ford Motor Company, Dept. R-50, Dearborn, Michigan.



— F O R D M O T O R C O M P A N Y —

NUMBER, PLEASE!

By Lee Learner

THE phone rings. You answer. What sort of an impression do you make? Do you show symptoms of telephonitis? Do you gulp, mumble, bellow or shriek? Do you snap, coo, or whine? "And what's the point," you may ask, "if I do?"

The point is that, on the telephone, *what you say and how you say it* represents YOU. Your voice and your words are stand-ins for your smile, your gestures, your personality — all the things people *see* when they talk to you in person. And you can't have "ear-appeal," if you suffer from telephonitis. Your social phoning will be awkward and your business calls inefficient.

Let's diagnose this ailment by eavesdropping on two telephone conversations. Listen as the phone rings at the Winslow home. Ralph, a telephonitis victim, answers:

RALPH (through a mouthful of apple): H'lo.

CALLER: Hello? (Pause) May I speak to Mr. Winslow?

RALPH (still chewing so loudly that he can't hear): Who? What number d'ya want?

CALLER: I'm calling Hampton 7945.

RALPH: You've got it. Who's this?

CALLER (shortly): E. C. Powell calling. May I speak to Mr. Winslow, please?



RALPH: He's not here.

CALLER: Oh. (Pause) Thank you. Goodbye.

Unfortunately in this situation, what Ralph *doesn't* know definitely hurts him. Let's see what might have happened if his telephone manner — and manners — had made a good impression on Mr. Powell!

RALPH: Hello. Ralph Winslow speaking.

CALLER: Hello, Ralph. This is Mr. Powell. May I speak to your father, please?

RALPH: I'm sorry, Mr. Powell, my father won't be in until about eight this evening. Would you like him to call you?

CALLER: That won't be necessary, Ralph. We can discuss the matter. I called to ask your father if you'd be interested in an after-school job at my store.

RALPH: Why, thank you, Mr. Powell. I'd be *very* interested. May I stop at the store tomorrow about four to discuss it with you?

CALLER: That'll be fine, Ralph. See you tomorrow.

RALPH: All right, Mr. Powell. And thank you, again. Goodbye.



At Home on the Phone

There were no mysterious tricks up Ralph's sleeve during that second conversation. He merely made a point of being pleasant and courteous. Your telephone technique can be just as smooth, if your tactics are simple and direct. Relax. Make the conversation easy for yourself — and for the other person.

Here's a check-list of *do's and don't's*:

1. Answer the phone in a brisk, cheerful, fairly impersonal manner. No drawling. No murmuring. No grumbling or mumbling through chewing gum or food.

2. Always identify yourself (or give the phone number) as soon as you pick up the receiver. You've probably laughed at the English habit of answering the phone with "Are you there?" But a blank "Hello" is just as meaningless.

3. If your caller doesn't give his name, ask, "Who's calling, please?" Don't risk the embarrassment of guessing incorrectly.

4. Give your complete attention to



the person phoning. Finish any other conversation *before* you pick up the receiver. And if you *must* interrupt a phone conversation, say, "Excuse me a moment, please." (Never "Hold it!" or "Hang on a sec!") Cover the mouthpiece during the interruption. When you go back to the phone, say, "I'm sorry I kept you waiting."

5. Handle wrong numbers politely — (if you're the victim) "I'm sorry, but you have the wrong number" or (if you're the offender) "I must have the wrong number. I'm sorry I disturbed you."

6. If the person you're calling isn't at home, leave your name, even if you don't leave a message. It's inconsiderate and impolite to be mysterious about your calls. (That goes double for a boy who calls to ask a girl for a date!)

7. Be conscious of your voice and your diction when you're on the phone. Use a normal conversational tone, speaking distinctly and directly into the phone, with your lips about one-half inch from the mouthpiece.

8. When you can't hear the other person, it's simpler and safer to say, "I'm sorry, I can't hear you," than to grunt, "Huh?" The latter often results in this sort of mix-up: "Huh?" "Whad-yasay?" "I said huh." "Huh what?" "Couldn't hear you, so I said huh." "OH!"

"Your Three Minutes Are Up"

People who use long-distance a great deal know that they have to condense their conversations, for they soon run into the operator's interruption: "Your three minutes are up." How many of your daily phone calls could be completed if you were limited to three minutes for each of them? Time your calls for the next few days. If any of them takes more than four minutes, you haven't developed a simple and direct telephone technique.

You can start developing it by mak-



ing a mental outline — before you pick up the receiver — of all the points you wish to cover during the call. Why are you calling Selma, or Jack or the cleaner? How many things do you have to mention? Keep them all in mind, and keep to your subject.

Let's say you're calling Lois Byers to ask her for a date for Saturday night. Both your family and Lois' will appreciate your keeping the conversation to this minimum:

MR. BYERS: Hello. J. Byers talking.

YOU: Hello, Mr. Byers. This is Dick Alberts. May I speak to Lois?

MR. BYERS: Surely, Dick. I'll call her. Just a moment.

LOIS: Hello, Dick. This is Lois. How are you?

YOU: I'm fine, thanks, Lois. I hope you are, too. I called to ask if you'd like to go to the movies with me Saturday night.

LOIS: Yes, Dick, I'd love to. What time shall I be ready?

YOU: Will eight o'clock be all right?

LOIS: Eight will be fine. I'll see you Saturday. Goodbye, Dick.

YOU: Goodbye, Lois.

That was an easy one, of course, because Lois was cooperative and she knew that, when boy calls girl, it's the girl's place to end the conversation.

Usually the caller is the one to lead into the goodbyes, as soon as he has concluded the purpose of the call. That's a knack you should cultivate; it comes in handy when you have a long list of people to phone. Let's say you're calling a club meeting. Before you start phoning, jot down all the details of the meeting — why it has been called, where and when it will be held. Then you'll be able to speak your piece quickly and clearly. Once you've heard the other person's reply, you're justified in using a quick wind-up — "Fine. Then I'll see you at the meeting. Goodbye." Very often that's the only way to forestall a resume of the week's activities or a dissertation on a history theme!

Written lists also come in handy when you're making shopping calls. Include the entire order, along with alternates, and any special instructions you'd like to mention.

CLERK: Winkle's Vegetable Store. Good morning.

YOU: I'm calling for Mrs. E. H. Middleton. I'd like to give you an order.

CLERK: All right, go ahead.

YOU: One pound of spinach . . . two pounds of cooking apples — and please be sure they're cooking apples, *not* eating apples . . . a head of lettuce . . .

CLERK: Sorry, no lettuce today.

YOU: Make it a cabbage, instead . . . a bunch of carrots . . . and a bunch of your best-grade celery. That's all.

CLERK: O.K. We'll send it within an hour.

YOU: Would you mind repeating the order so I can check it against my list?

CLERK: I'll be glad to. One pound spinach (etc.) . . .

JENNY KISS'D ME

Jenny kiss'd me when we met,
Jumping from the chair she
sat in;

Time, you thief, who love to
get

Sweets into your list, put that
in!

Say I'm weary, say I'm sad,
Say that health and wealth
have miss'd me,
Say I'm growing old, but add,
Jenny kiss'd me.

Leigh Hunt
1784—1859

YOU: That's correct. Thank you. Goodbye.

CLERK: Thank you. Goodbye.

Keeping a pad and pencil near the phone is also important for the many times you'll have to say, "I'm sorry, my father (or mother or sister) isn't at home. But I'll be glad to take a message." And after you've jotted it down, ask, "May I read it to you, to be sure I've taken it down correctly?"

It's permissible for you to ask a friend's father or mother to take a message for you, if your friend isn't at home when you call — *provided* you can make it brief and understandable.

You have no right to expect anyone to follow a lengthy dispatch such as, "Would you tell David that we'll meet him at the gym a half-hour before the

game, unless it rains and we don't go? But he'd better wait until eight o'clock before he leaves the house, because Hank may be able to borrow his father's car and then we'll drive over to Midvale instead of going to the game."

That certainly doesn't live up to the technique of being simple and direct.

Getting Down to Business

Business calls follow the same general rules of courtesy and clarity that hold good for social telephoning. If you've learned to use the phone *correctly* in your own home, you won't have *telephonitis* on the job.

Large stores and offices usually have switchboard operators who route all incoming calls. When your phone rings, you identify yourself, your department or your immediate superior — "Adjustment Department, Miss Carson speaking," or "Mr. Petrie's office." In a small concern, where you receive calls directly, mention the firm's name — "Stern's Hardware Store. May I help you?" or "McDonald Manufacturing Company. Good morning."

If the call is for someone else, ask the caller to wait until you summon the other person. Or, if that person has his own telephone, say, "One moment, please. I'll transfer your call to Mr. James." Click the hook lightly for your switchboard operator, and when she answers, ask her to give the call to Mr. James. Stay on the phone until the operator tells you she has switched the call. By hanging up too quickly, you may cut the connection.

Very often — particularly when you're new at a job — you may not know enough about the business to answer customers' or clients' questions. Never try to handle such a situation by yourself. Ask someone in the office to give you the necessary information. And don't leave your caller suspended in mid-air, if there's a slight delay in answering his inquiry. Reassure him, from time to time, that you're still "checking the information" for him. Or, if you yourself can't check on it immediately, say "I'm sorry, I can't help you with that. If you'll give me your name and telephone number, I'll have Mr.

(Concluded on page 17)



Caroline and the "Co-op" Plan

ONLY 19, and secretary to the advertising manager of one of New York City's largest department stores! That's the story of Caroline Kaufmann, a bright, little blonde from Ridgewood, N. Y. What's more, the New York City Board of Education told us Caroline is one of the best secretaries the Co-operative Plan has ever turned out.

We paid a visit to Gimbel's Department Store, where Caroline works, to find out more about her.

We talked to Mr. Myerson, Caroline's employer, who thinks she's the best of secretaries. We asked Mr. Myerson what he looked for, when hiring a secretary.

"What I need most," Mr. Myerson said, "is a secretary who can meet people with ease. She must be able to remember names, also to give and take messages accurately. She must be able to talk to clients graciously, whether her message to them is good or bad. It takes personality to tell a client that the boss can't see him — and still keep him feeling friendly towards Gimbel's."

"Naturally, proficiency in typing and dictation are important," he went on, "but they come second, when I hire a girl."

"What sort of questions do you ask when interviewing an applicant?" we wondered.

"I want to know about her schooling, where she's worked before, and the quality of the work she's done. Some employers give dictation tests in an interview," he smiled, "but I'm willing to let a girl's record speak for itself, provided she *speaks well* for herself."

We decided to let Caroline speak for herself, too. We found our speaker was

an alert, bright-eyed girl who likes roller skating, dancing, swimming, concerts, and her job.

Caroline told us she was one of a number of students who prepared for their careers under the Cooperative Plan at Newtown High School in Ridgewood, a part of New York City. Under this plan, during the last two years of his high school course, a student works at a job while going to school.

"We went to school one week and worked the next," Caroline explained. "A girl enrolled in the commercial course might be hired to do clerical work in a nearby high school or in a business concern. Large department stores, such as Macy's and B. Altman's in New York City, are regular subscribers to our plan. And I hear *Scholastic*, too, hires 'Co-ops.'"

"Not only does a student have a chance to see if he really likes his chosen field, but he earns a salary meantime," Caroline went on. "My friends' earnings ranged from \$15 to \$25 for the week they worked. When you're studying and working at the same time, it's easier to see the connection between the skills you learn in school and the knowledge your future job will require."

"What sort of jobs did you have under the Cooperative Plan?" we asked.

"For a while I worked as a secretary to the President of the Board of Education in New York City. I did dictation and filing. Later, I worked as a general office girl for a law firm."

"Why were those jobs particularly valuable experience?" we queried.

"Well," Caroline laughed, "the job with the law firm rid me of a childhood



19-year-old Caroline Kaufmann — a cooperative Cooperative secretary.

ambition to be a lawyer's secretary. Lawyers lost their glamour at close range. And my work at the Board of Education led to my present job. Gimbel's phoned the Board of Education one day and asked them to recommend a good secretary. Miss Grace Brennan, who is in charge of placing 'co-op' students, sent me over for an interview."

We asked Caroline what high school course had proved most valuable.

"English grammar and speech are as important as anything could be," she said. "I had an excellent speech course at Newtown High. Being accustomed to speaking in front of people and being sure of your pronunciation gives you the confidence you should have."

"And I don't think English is emphasized enough in most curriculums," Caroline said thoughtfully. "I'm sure I didn't have enough. Being able to express yourself well is the key to your success with your employer and the people you meet in your work."

As we were leaving, Mr. Myerson commented: "And when I say I have a cooperative secretary, I'm talking about more than the Co-op Plan!"

— JEAN F. MERRILL



WORDS to the WISE

12,000 words in your vocabulary — that's about what you have, if you're an average American high school student. Sounds like a lot of words, doesn't it? But don't get puffed up! You can't fully understand the daily newspaper with a stock of only 12,000 words.

Words aren't just spots on paper. They're ideas. If you have 20,000 words in your vocabulary, you have at least 20,000 ideas about the world around you! If you're only a 12,000 word man, you know that much less.

Business organizations recognize the importance of a good vocabulary. They have found that it is the best indicator of general intelligence — the best way of telling what chance you have of succeeding in any field. A good vocabulary is the key to success because you can:

Read better Talk better
Study better Understand better

What can you do to improve your vocabulary? That's the job of this column. Ten minutes a day of working at it will add at least 3,000 words to your vocabulary before you get out of high school! Results are guaranteed — or you can have all your words back!

Now, before we get down to business, here are a few "don'ts" based on silly notions that people have about vocabulary building. Let's take a quick look

at them. Then let's put them away in moth balls where they belong!

1. *Don't try to memorize the dictionary.* It will get you nothing — except a long list of words that you really don't understand and that you won't ever use.

2. *Don't "swallow the dictionary."* It isn't the long, difficult, or unusual words that you want in your vocabulary. It's the exact meaning of common words that you need. If you try to impress your friends with \$64 words, you'll be talking like Archie in *Duffy's Tavern*.

3. *Don't expect to acquire a good vocabulary overnight.* It takes time. But a good vocabulary is worth it.

That's all for now. Get yourself a notebook. Next week we'll start to work with words — and we'll make them work for you!

Do I REALLY Sound Like That?



STAND in the corner of the room, facing the wall, with your hands cupped tightly around the back of your ears (palms open) and talk in your natural tone. Listen to your voice. Ten chances to one, you will say, "Do I really sound like that?"

The answer is "Yes." For this corner-of-room test throws your voice directly back into your ears and, like it or not, you really sound that way.

If the voice that comes back to you from the corner of the room is clear and distinct, the kind of voice always understood over the telephone—if the tone is soft and colorful—then this article is *not* for you. But if that voice is muffled or high-pitched and squeaky, if the tone is flat and tinny with no more color than dishwater—then it might be well to study the situation.

For whether you are a foreman, secretary, salesman, or housewife; whether you move in the circle of business, home, or society—the influence of your voice is remarkable.

It is easy to test this influence. Try talking in a sharp tone with a typewriter click to your words and see your listener brace himself in opposition to your bossiness. Speak in a whining, petulant voice and note how soon you are left alone with your grievance.

Is some one depressed? Put a gay inflection in your tone, make the corners of your words turn up, and the blues will disappear. Is some one irritable? Use a calm, quiet tone and learn that a soft answer turneth away wrath, just as surely today as in the day of Solomon.

Listen to yourself talk. Use the corner-of-room test. Listen critically for weaknesses. Do you talk through your nose? Do you swallow some of your letters? Is your voice hoarse and rasping?

As a preliminary, your vocal equipment must be put in good condition. Sinus infection, bad tonsils, or adenoids require medical attention. If you will

hold your nose tightly while saying, "Spring has come" ("Sprig has cub"), you will agree that a stopped-up nose should be unstopped!

Your Sound Track

There are two things required for a pleasing voice: good tone and good articulation. Some voices have one requisite but lack the other. This is true in locale also. The average Southern voice has good tone but poor articulation, while the average Northern voice has good articulation but poor tone.

Check your own voice. Does it have the nasal twang of the Easterner, the rolling "r" of the Westerner, or the missing consonant of the Southerner? The well-trained voice does not carry geographical marks. Give yourself a point on the score-card, if people can't tell, by your accent, in which section of the United States you were born.

Broadly speaking, the vowel sounds make tone (n-o-w or y-o-u) and the consonant sounds make articulation (f-i-v-e or n-i-n-e). The speaker who slights his vowels has no warmth or depth in his voice; the one who ignores consonants is not easily understood.

Yet while all consonants should be sounded, some require special technique. The "m's" and "n's" should be held lingeringly to bring out their musical tone while "s's" and "r's" should be

sounded lightly, without rolling them around.

Consonants require a nimble tongue. Tongue-twisters are good practice, from easy "Peter Piper . . ." to complicated vocal contortions used in training radio announcers. Try this one:

A tutor who tooted the flute
Tried to tutor two tooters to toot.
Said the two to the tutor,
"Is it harder to toot or
To tutor two tooters to toot?"

What about your tone? Good tone belongs only to those who know how to breathe properly. Deep slow breathing, starting with the diaphragm, brings a rich, resonant tone. Drills for improving tone often include a "train-calling" exercise. Call out with long-drawn syllables any reverberating call such as: "Train leaves on track four for Chicago, Buffalo, Toledo and Ontario." Make the vowels sing.

Does your voice possess that thin, pinched tone that makes the listener's throat tighten in sympathy? Or perhaps that clanging twanging accent that grates harshly on sensitive ears? These faults are the result of nervous tension. Relaxation is the remedy. You must loosen the tension in your tongue, unclasp your vocal chords and thaw out your frozen jaw.

Many people seem afraid to open the mouth. They speak through stiff lips and set jaws. No wonder their words are born dead. They squeeze the life out of them while speaking!

Watch Yourself!

Stand in front of a mirror and watch yourself talk. Loosen the jaw by yawning; open the mouth with "ah's" and "oh's"; separate the lips with "bay" and "see"; unclench the teeth with "yell" and "dell."

Read aloud at every opportunity. Try to make dull topics sound interesting and avoid that monotonous tone that brings on sleep.

Listen to speakers on platform or radio and analyze their voice-appeal. There may be some from whom you can learn only how *not* to talk, but there will be some who can serve as good examples.

Recognize your voice as an important tool of your personality. If you are willing to work for it, you can have a clear, expressive voice that will influence all who hear it.

AND WE QUOTE . . .

Presenting notable quotes! Timely quotes from the news of today. Timeless quotes from the books of yesterday. Wise quotes to make you think. Witty quotes to show you how words can work like a charm. . . .

Those whom war hath joined together, let no peace put asunder. — Secretary of State James Byrnes

Keep your wagon hitched to a star, but always have your bag packed, ready to shift stars at a moment's notice. — Horace Fletcher

All right folks, fill up the back. Act as if you're in church. — Chattanooga bus driver

Be not simply good; be good for something. — Henry Thoreau

★ ★ ★

Do you like them? Then keep your eyes open and your ears cocked for quotations you'd like to see in his column. Send them to "And We Quote" Editor, Scholastic Magazines, 220 E 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

"BOY-Y"

Reporter Joe's voice rang out in the editorial room. A copy boy scurried to his desk. Joe typed "more" at the bottom of his page — to indicate that this was only the first part of his news story — and ripped the paper from the typewriter. The copy boy caught up Joe's page and handed it to the assistant city editor. The assistant city editor was one of the eight men wearing green eyeshades and sitting at a round table in the center of the room. He picked up a black crayon and began reading Joe's "copy."

Joe inserted another page in the typewriter. "Add — dime store fire — Joe," he typed at the top. In four minutes he completed his story, two minutes before the noon deadline. The assistant city editor swung around in his swivel chair and squinted under his eyeshade. "Any more on that fire story?"

"Yes, sir!" Joe ran over with his second page. The first page was being set in type in the composing room. The editor corrected a capital letter on Joe's copy and slid it down a chute to the composing room on the floor below.

Twenty-five minutes later, Joe read his story on the front page of his city paper.

What Is a News Story?

Joe had written a news story. This is a newspaper article which deals with facts. Joe tries to keep his own feelings and opinions out of news stories. This means that he keeps an *objective* point-of-view, as he tells what happened. In editorials on the editorial page and in signed columns, writers may express their personal opinions. Most news stories are not signed. The news reporter avoids adjectives and sentences which show his personal feelings. He lets the reader make up his own mind. Joe may have thought, "Cranky Mr. Fox deserved to have a fire in his dime store." But Joe wrote, "Proprietor Archibald Fox estimated the damages caused by the fire at \$600."

(National and international news is seldom written by reporters of the city paper, such as Joe; it is usually written by special correspondents or by reporters of the newspaper associations and sent to member papers by teletype machines. The three largest associations are Associated Press, called AP; United Press, UP; and International News Service, INS.)

Whether a reporter works for a city paper or for a news association, he has an obligation to the people of the country to tell them the truth. If Joe is a good reporter, he will try to report the news accurately, fairly, and objectively. At the same time, he will try to make his story interesting.

REPORTER

JOE

by Mac Cullen



Getting the Story

When he arrived at the scene of the fire, Joe knew that the first facts he must get were the five "w's" — *who, what, why, where, and when*. He asked the proprietor, Mr. Fox, how it happened. Joe wrote down Mr. Fox's exact words. Quotations from people in a position to know the facts, such as the proprietor and the fire chief, give the story authority. They tell the reader where the facts came from. Then he can judge for himself their significance.

Joe got one version of the way the fire started from flustered Mr. Fox. He knew that the fire chief might have a different opinion about it. So, in order to get a fair story of the fire and the damage, Joe consulted the fire chief, the police officers, and the sales girls.

With his facts in hand Joe rushed back to the office. Had time been short, he might have scribbled out his story and telephoned it in. He wrote his story in a particular form, called "pyramiding." Instead of saving the climax for the end of the story, he included all the five "w's" in the first one or two paragraphs, called the "lead" of the news story. Each new paragraph that he added contained less important material than the one before it. Joe pyramided his story for two definite reasons. Most important, a news story is written to be read hastily. It is arranged so the reader can learn the important facts by a glance at the first paragraph. If the article interests him, he reads on — for details. Many newspapers fill their pages with crime news in order to attract readers who want these stories. If Joe's father is more interested in the news from Congress than in the arrest of a gang of thieves, he skips the details of the story on thieves. Also, he may skip an article, after glancing at its headline. If we set out to read all of every newspaper article, we'd be swamped!

Pyramided news stories have another

advantage. Reporters and press associations send more words to a paper each day than the paper can possibly print. If a pyramided story must be shortened, the last few paragraphs are easily lopped off.

In the Editors' Hands

Joe handed in his story. The managing editor, city editor, and assistant city editor then decided whether the story was important enough to be used, whether it should be shortened, what page it should go on. Many editors try to select and omit news on as fair and impartial a basis as is humanly possible. But newspapers frequently receive letters accusing them of omitting articles because of personal prejudices, or of "burying" certain articles on an inside page.

The assistant city editor gives Joe's story a headline. Misleading headlines are another method of editorializing off the editorial page. Occasionally, an incorrect headline will be placed over a correct story. Note the difference between the headlines:

Republicans Confess
Pinching Budget

and
Republicans Report
Widespread Economy

The words "confess" and "pinching" (as used here) are slanted words. They try to arouse the reader's resentment against Republicans. In honest journalism slanted words have no place outside the editorial page.

Why Read a Newspaper?

Newspapers are important. In this country they are free to tell the truth, if they wish to tell it. Except during a war, they have no censorship. In their editorial columns they may criticize what they like.

By intelligent reading of newspapers, you get facts and opinions about the world in which you live. You may check the facts of one newspaper with another paper, with a news magazine, with the radio, with books.

To read a paper intelligently means to read with eyes, ears, and mind open. It means reading with system. You should know what you want to find in a paper. If you want entertainment, you read quickly articles designed to give pleasure. If you want facts, you read more slowly and carefully the news stories such as Joe wrote. If you want opinion, you turn to the editorials and signed columns; they stimulate thinking. Information about every part of the world is available for three cents daily — if only you find it.

This is the first of a series of articles based, in part, on *How to Read a Newspaper* by Edgar Dale, published by Scott, Foresman and Co.



THERE are two kinds of people in this world:

1. *The perfect speller.* He's the despair and envy of his friends. He wins all the spelling bees. He never misspells a word. How does he get that way? He has a *photographic memory*. He never forgets what he sees. It's a gift—but a gift that can be acquired, as you will see.

2. *The rest of us.* Some of us misspell words only occasionally, others often, and many of us throw up our hands and say, "I never could spell!"

This column is for *the rest of us*. Let's send the perfect speller home for the day while we talk about ourselves.

First, you don't have to spend the rest of your life wondering whether it's "ie" or "ei." Poor spelling isn't an incurable disease. No matter how poorly you spell, you can—and should—learn to spell better. Much better.

And Here's How:

1. *Keep your eyes open.* See how the word is constructed. Notice its parts. For instance, look at *laboratory*: It has three parts—*labor* (a familiar word for work), *a*, and *tory*, an ending that often suggests a place.

2. *Keep your ears open.* Pronounce

the word correctly. Many words are misspelled because they are mispronounced. Take *government*, for example. The *n* is often omitted because so many of us say *goverment*.

3. *Learn a few simple rules.* (We'll take these up in time.)

And that's all! If you stay with us, you'll raise your S. Q. (Spelling Quotient) a few notches in a matter of weeks. Put these suggestions in your notebook—and watch yourself grow.

Let's Start:

How many S's in:

di(?) appear
di(?) solve

Did you guess? Or did you know? Which has one S and which has two? It's very simple if you take the words apart. *Dis* is a *prefix*. It is put *before* a word in order to change the meaning of the original word. Notice that each of these two words consists of a *prefix* and another word:

dis + appear = disappear
dis + solve = dissolve

Here are a few more, using a different prefix—*mis*:

mis + spell = misspell (2 S's)
mis + place = misplace (1 S)

Now try your hand at these words:
How many S's?

di(?) similar	mi(?) step
di(?) sect	mi(?) state
di(?) satisfaction	mi(?) take
di(?) regard	mi(?) treat
di(?) possess	mi(?) trial

It's as simple as that. Now tuck it away and remember that where you have a *prefix*, all you have to do is to place it before the word. Next time we'll

give you some more of these common prefixes and show you how they operate.

Try this on your speller. In each of the following groups of words, (reading across the column), only one word is misspelled. See if you can spot it. These are easy. You ought to get a perfect score. We'll include one of these spelling bee-hives with each column just to keep you in trim. They'll get a little harder as we go on. But here's a setting-up exercise.

1. advice, alright, almost, altogether.
2. breath, coming, occassion, capital.
3. gauge, here, four, neice.
4. recommend, carriage, success, absurd.
5. piece, receipt, discription, banana.

Cease and Desist

Alexander's, Inc., a store located in High Point, N. C. (and one of the oldest firms in that section of the country) recently received a letter from a New York City lawyer—stating that the lawyer's client, Alexander's, Inc. of New York City, wished the High Point store to "cease and desist" using the same name.

Back went this reply: "The \$24-worth of trinkets used to purchase Manhattan Island from the Indians were purchased from the counters of Alexander's, Inc. of High Point, N. C. *Cease and desist yourself.*"

Answers to Spelling Bee-Hive
The following words were misspelled in the spelling quiz. What was your score?
all right
occasion
niece
recommend
description
(worth the e)
(one c)
(worth that ie)
(only one s)
(two words)

ARE YOU . . . ? ?



. . . A BUBBLE-BLOWER

Chauncey's gum goes snap-crack-POP!
With his talent, he should surely swap
His gum for soap and pipe and bubble;
And make his blowing worth the trouble.



. . . A TWO-WAY STRETCHER

Pull-pull-pull is Mabel's motto
As she twists her gum into a knot. Oh,
What a goosy web Mabe weaves
And what a sticky trail she leaves!



. . . A SNICKER-STICKER

Alphonse is seized with a laughing fit
When he plays his sticky trick, to wit:
He checks his gum 'neath seat and table
For you to pry off, if you're able.



Number, Please!

(Concluded)

Rawlings call you when he comes in."

To save his own time, your employer may say: "Please get Mr. Scott, of *Scott and Smithers*, on the phone for me." Call *Scott and Smithers* and ask their operator for Mr. Scott's office. His secretary may receive your call; tell her, "Mr. Robins calling Mr. Scott." Wait until she tells you that Mr. Scott can take the call, and then hand the phone to Mr. Robins.

If it is necessary to carry through an entire business call yourself, remember that whomever you're calling — the operator, the clerk, the manager — is a busy person. State your business briefly and clearly. Never attempt to tell the complete problem until you're certain you are talking to the person who can handle your query:

OPERATOR: Gay Greeting Card Company. Good morning.

You: I'd like to check on an order, please.

OPERATOR: Thank you. (Pause.)

CLERK: Shipping Department.

You: This is Sam Harper of the Smart Stationery Shop. Can you help me check on an order that we placed with you?

CLERK: One moment, please. I'll let you speak to our sales manager. (Pause.)

MANAGER: Mr. Colton speaking. May I help you?

You: This is Sam Harper. I'm calling for Mr. Dunn, of the Smart Stationery Shop. We gave you an order, on August 25th for an assortment of birthday cards. We were to receive it on September 10th, but it hasn't arrived yet.

MANAGER: All our August orders have been held up by the delayed delivery of paper, Mr. Harper. We're just sending them out now. Yours is probably in our Shipping Room, but I'll check on it. May I call you?

You: I would appreciate it. Our number is Barclay 839J.

MANAGER: . . . 839J. All right, Mr. Harper. I'll call you during the afternoon.

You: Thank you very much. Good-bye.

If you follow that formula, you'll save valuable business time.

And speaking of time: Office hours are *not* the time for personal calls. Give your friends and relatives strict instructions not to phone you while you're on the job. When Aunt Sally calls to invite you to dinner, say, "I'm sorry, I can't speak to you now. I'll call you this evening at home." It will be far easier to square yourself with Aunt Sally than with your boss!



HOW'S THAT AGAIN?

by SLIM SYNTAX

Will you please give our Junior Class information regarding the expression, HUBBA HUBBA?

We would like to know the definition, and the correct way it is used in a sentence.

Bill Jackson

Rantoul (Ill.) High School

It's some time since we received this letter. But we haven't been letting any grass grow under our feet. We've been snooping around among the authorities and the bobby-soxers. To date, this is what we have to report:

HUBBA! HUBBA! is a very recent addition to our language. No one claims to have heard it before 1943. Some say it is pure jive talk. Others trace its origin to the Army, Navy, and Marines. There is nothing to the notion that the word comes from the Indian language!

HUBBA! HUBBA! is an exclamation. So far as we have been able to determine, it is never used in a sentence.

Generally speaking, HUBBA! HUBBA! may be interpreted as an expression of great delight or keen appreciation. Among high school seniors (and apparently among some juniors) it seems to have a rather special meaning. It is a kind of half-articulate cry of extreme approval uttered by the male of the species when he spies an attractive girl. Some fellows write poetry about lovely girls. Some compose songs to them. Others moon. And some just say HUBBA! HUBBA!

Is this sentence correct? "Has either of you three fellows seen Frank Sinatra?"

B. S. T., Bad Axe, Michigan

It is not correct. Either refers to one of two things or people. The sentence should read: "Has any (one) of you three fellows seen Frank Sinatra?"

(The answer, of course, is *yes* — or is it?)

Do you say *more* and *most* beautiful or *beautifuler* and *beautifulest*?

V. G. H., Raleigh, N. C.

Thumbs down on *beautifuler*. The learned judges say you can't say that. It's *more* and *most* beautiful. Or maybe you like this fantastic creation: *Be-utiful*, *Be-more-utiful*, *Be-most-utiful*.

WHEN can a letter break the rules of good writing and good form? When it's a telegram! But you're wrong if you think it's easy to whittle the meat of a message down to a ten-word skeleton.

Let's put the red pencil to the letter you and your brother Phil are sending Hugh Beal. Ten words seem a drop in the bucket when you have to tell Hugh that: (1) You and Phil will arrive Friday evening at 9:25; (2) you can stay until Sunday, instead of leaving Saturday night, as you had planned; (3) Hugh is to meet you at the Greyhound bus station, because you can't make train connections.

Impossible? Here's one way of doing it: "Arriving by Greyhound bus 9:25 EST Friday evening, leaving Sunday. Alan and Phil Newcomb."

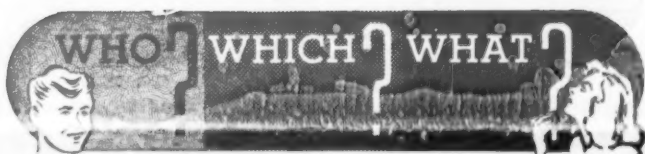
Strictly speaking, that doesn't add up to ten words; but telegraphically speaking, it does. Here's how the telegraph companies count from one to ten:

(1) Every dictionary word in the message itself is counted as one word. You might have started with, "Can stay until Sunday," but you can cut that to "leaving Sunday." Never skimp on words, though, at the expense of writing a confusing telegram. Obviously, "arriving 9:25 bus" is one word shorter than "arriving *by* bus 9:25." But it would leave Hugh wondering whether the bus would *leave* your station at 9:25 or *arrive* in his town at that time!

(2) Groups of letters and numbers are counted at the rate of five characters per word. In such groups, punctuation marks (commas, decimal points, etc.), and symbols (% and \$, for example) count as one character each. Therefore, "9:25" is one word (while nine-twenty-five would be three); and "EST" is also one.

(3) Sentence punctuation is thrown in "for free." Take advantage of this; make your telegrams absolutely clear with sensible use of semicolons, parentheses, dashes and periods. (The old-fashioned "STOP" has been eliminated.)

(4) Since only the actual message is counted, signatures are on the house. The double signature, in this case, is counted as one name because the last name is the same. (But if you and your friend Harold Struthers were to send a telegram, only your name would go without charge.)



I. NUMBER, PLEASE

If you can select the correct answer for each of the following posers, your telephone technique is tops.

1. When Cy phones Clara, he first says:

- "Hello - Clara?"
- "Is Clara there?"
- "This is Cy Wheeler. May I speak to Clara?"

2. If Joe's mother calls to him just as he lifts the receiver to answer the phone, he should:

- Ignore his mother and answer the phone immediately.
- Cover the mouthpiece, tell his mother he's on the phone, then answer the phone.
- Tell the caller, "Hold it a sec!" - answer his mother, and return to the phone call.

3. If Libby is busy when Frances calls her, she should:

- Talk with Frances anyway, lest she insult her friend.
- Tell Frances, "Make it quick; I'm busy."
- Say, "I'm sorry, Fran, I'm busy. May I call you later?"

4. When Adele takes a call for her boss, who's out to lunch, she says:

- "Mr. Byrnes will be back later.

Can you call him then?"

- "Mr. Byrnes isn't here now."
- "Mr. Byrnes is out to lunch. May I take a message for him?"

5. When Martin makes a call for his employer, Mr. Delson, his first words are:

- "This is Martin Jenks, calling for Mr. Delson."
- "I'm calling for Mr. Delson."
- "May I speak to Mr. Dillworth?"

II. WHAT WOULD YOU SAY?

STOP. LOOK at these words carefully. Then LISTEN to yourself pronounce them. Which do you think is the correct version of each?

- accidentally: a. ak-si-DEN-t'ly; b. AK-si-den-tully.
- advertisement: a. ad-VER-tis-ment; b. ad-ver-TISE-ment.
- library: a. LIE-bri; b. LIE-brer-i.
- athlete: a. ATH-leet; b. ATH-e-leet.
- genuine: a. JEN-u-in; b. JEN-u-wine.
- again: a. u-GEN; b. u-GANE.
- government: a. GUV-ment; b. GUV-ern-ment.
- factory: a. FAC-try; b. FAC-toh-ry.

III. LETTER PERFECT

By finding a one-word substitute for the underlined groups, you can telescope the following messages into ten-

word telegrams. You may choose your substitutes for the phrases from the list below; but you're on your own with the abbreviations and numerals.

1. Agenda shows Central-Eastern and Central-Commercial games scheduled at same time.

2. Place order for school auditorium banner: Red felt, twenty-one feet, four inches long.

3. Correct error on Parent-Teachers Association bulletin. Should read September 25, not September 28.

4. Call Pringle at once to make sure of his appearance as guest speaker.

5. Look into possibility of buying textbooks wholesale. Take into account extra shipping costs.

a. Immediately; b. Consider; c. Investigate; d. Simultaneously; e. Confirm.

IV. HOW TO READ A NEWSPAPER

As an intelligent newspaper reader, you should be able to tell which of the following statements are TRUE, and which are FALSE.

1. Honest reporters keep their own opinions out of news stories.

2. Direct quotations have no place in a news story.

3. A reporter saves the important facts for the end of the news story in order to build up suspense for the reader.

4. AP, UP and INS are news associations.

5. When you want to read opinions, you turn to the editorial page.

6. The following lead sentence of a news story contains all of the five "w's." "Mayor Gadabout and the City Council have decided to raise the bus fare."



A GOOD workman knows his tools. If you're wise, you'll learn the technical terms used in business and industry. Some day they may be the tools of your trade. If you're unwise, you may find yourself in the position of Miss B. Wildered, new secretary to Mr. Biggers, a manufacturer:

MR. BIGGERS: As soon as possible, Miss Wildered, give the stock clerk a requisition for office supplies you'll need.

MISS WILDERED: A - a requisition, Mr. Biggers?

MR. B: Yes. And when you see the stock clerk, tell him I want an inventory of the stock room.

Miss W (taking notes furiously): Inventory . . . yes.

MR. B: Then draft a memo to Mr. Stout, our office manager, asking him whether the Cincinnati Supply Company is shipping those filing cabinets to us *f.o.b. Cincinnati* or *f.o.b. delivery point*. Also, please answer this letter from Mr. Gleeper. Tell him that, unfortunately, we can't send the articles he ordered on *approval*; they're *specialties*, not *staple goods*.

Miss W: Uh - *staple goods*?

MR. B: Yes - and ask our *credit manager* if the shipment is to be sent *c.o.d.* Otherwise we'll send it *carrying charges prepaid*. Another thing, remind Miss Selbright to send a *tracer* for the stationery that hasn't arrived and tell her I'd like a copy of our survey which shows the *initial cost* of all our machinery, as well as the *depreciation* on it.

* * *

requisition: list of articles wanted.
inventory: list of items with their estimated worth.

f.o.b. Cincinnati: the shipper puts

the goods "free on board" the cars at the shipping point, and the buyer must pay the freight costs. If the shipment is made *f.o.b. delivery point*, the shipper pays the freight charges.

on approval: applied to goods sent to buyer for examination.

staple goods: articles that are regularly and constantly produced or sold; as opposed to *specialties*.

credit manager: the person in charge of information about the financial standing of a company's customers.

c.o.d.: when goods are shipped "collect on delivery," the buyer must pay for goods and shipping costs upon delivery.

carrying charges prepaid: the cost of sending goods is paid by the shipper.

tracer: an inquiry, usually by telegram, sent out for lost or delayed shipments.

initial cost: *first cost*; the cost of production as contrasted with the cost of upkeep.

depreciation: decline in value of an asset, due to wear and tear.



**Your friends love to see
themselves in pictures . . .
and "snaps" are fun to share**

Everyone likes to look at snapshots. When the gang goes back to school, you can count on a thrill every time you show the ones you took. Extra prints make welcome gifts, and help make close friends closer.

And there's no trick at all to making good pictures with a Brownie. Simply center your subject in the view-finder and "click." You'll find yourself getting swell snapshots right from the start. Play it safe—use Kodak Verichrome Film. You press the button—it does the rest . . . Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester 4, N. Y.



*Full-size preview
of your snapshots*
Brownie Reflex
Synchro model

You see your subject in full picture size—sharp and clear—in the hooded view-finder. Makes 1½" square pictures readily enlarged to any size. Shoots 12 without re-loading. One of many cameras among famous Kodaks, it costs less than you think. See your local dealer.

**America's favorite snapshots are
made on Kodak Verichrome Film
—in the familiar yellow box**



Kodak

Paris Peace Conference

The first peace conference of World War II opened in Paris on July 29. Its purpose is to draw up peace treaties with Italy, Finland, Belgium, Hungary, and Romania. Treaties with Germany, Austria, and Japan will be considered later. Participating are 21 nations: the Big Five (U. S., Britain, Russia, France, China) and 16 others "which had actively waged war against European enemy states." The five enemy countries were permitted to present their views before the Conference. Albania, Austria, Cuba, Egypt, Iran, and Mexico were invited to take part in the discussions (but not in the voting).

On Aug. 7, the Conference adopted by a vote of 15 to 6, a rule on voting procedure. Recommendations of the Conference may be passed either (a) by a two-thirds majority, or (b) by a simple majority of more than one-half. Both types of recommendations are to be submitted to the Council of Foreign Ministers, who will draw up the final texts of the treaties.

Europe

Austria—Cabinet protested seizure of Austrian property by Russia's Red Army. Despite objections from Moscow, Parliament unanimously approved (July 26) the nationalization (public ownership) of industries. The Allied Council upheld the law nationalizing industry in Austria, but the Soviet delegate declared that it will be ignored in the Russian zone.

Czechoslovakia—The Constituent Parliament re-elected Dr. Eduard Benes president of the Republic, to serve until a new constitution is drafted.

France—In the June 2 elections for a new Constituent Assembly, the strongly Catholic MRP (Popular Republican Movement), which favors nationalization of industries, became France's leading party at the expense of the extremist parties of the right and the left. The Constituent Assembly elected Georges Bidault, MRP leader, president of the provisional government. He also holds the posts of premier and foreign minister.

Germany—The Christian Social Union won first place in the June 30 elections for Constituent Assemblies in the three states in the U. S. zone. The Social Democrats were second, the Communists third. Justice Robert H. Jackson, U. S. prosecutor at the Nuremberg Trial of Nazi War Criminals, left for the U. S. on July 30, after he summed up the case against the accused war criminals. He will return to hear the verdict handed down. On Aug. 10, the French government turned down the United States proposal for uniting the four Allied occupation zones. The same proposal had earlier been rejected by the Russians but accepted by the British.

Italy—In a referendum held on June 2, the Italian people voted against the monarchy and for a republic. The election results for the 556 seats in the Constituent Assembly were as follows: Christian Democrats, 207; Socialists, 115; Communists, 104; National Democratic Union, 41; twelve other parties, 84 seats.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE



Solo

Akron Beacon Journal

On June 13, King Humbert relinquished his throne and left for Barcelona. Provisional President Enrico de Nicola (July 2) invited Alcide de Gasperi to form a new cabinet.

Poland—The Government won on June 30 in the national referendum on the creation of a one-house parliament. The anti-Soviet Polish Peasant party had opposed a one-house parliament. Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, leader of the Peasant party, charged irregularities in ballot counting. Mikolajczyk demanded that the referendum be ruled invalid because of fraud. The demand was refused by the Government. At Kielce (July 5) 36 Jews were killed in an anti-Semitic riot.

Russia—The U. S. State Department (July 23) sent a note to Russia accusing Russia of stripping Hungary of food and industrial materials. Russia rejected this note, calling the charges "absolutely groundless." The Moscow radio (Aug. 2) reported that Gen. A. A. Vlasov and ten of his subordinates, who had deserted to the Nazis, had been hanged as traitors.

Turkey—Final results of the July 21 Parliamentary elections showed that the incumbent Republican People's party won 396 seats; Democrats, 62; and Independents, 7. For the first time in Turkish history, universal suffrage and the secret ballot prevailed, and more than one party ran candidates. On Aug. 5, Ismet Inonu was re-elected by the National Assembly for his fourth term as president. On Aug. 19, the U. S. State Department rejected Russia's proposal for joint Soviet-Turkish control of the Dardanelles.

Yugoslavia—On July 15, a military court found General Draja Mihailovich, Chetnik leader and critic of the Tito regime, and 23 other defendants guilty of treason. Two days later, General Mihailovich was executed by a firing squad. On Aug. 19, a second American transport plane was shot down by Yugoslavs near Trieste. On the same day, Britain and U. S. sent sharp notes to Tito charging him with waging a war of nerves.

IT HAD THIS M

An ultimatum was served by the U. S. on Tito's government (Aug. 21) demanding the release within 48 hours of the occupants of the two American planes forced down by Yugoslav fighters. The flyers were released before the 48 hours expired.

Britain and the Empire

Canada—Fred Rose, only Canadian Communist member of Parliament, was convicted (June 15) of giving secret military information to Russia. He was sentenced to six years imprisonment.

Fire—The Dail (parliament) approved (July 24) Premier Eamon de Valera's request to apply for UN membership.

Great Britain—Labor candidates won in July 25 by-elections by smaller margins than in last year's elections. H. G. Wells, famed British novelist and historian, died (Aug. 13) at the age of 79.

India—The All-India Congress party approved (July 7) by a vote of 204 to 51, the British Cabinet Mission's plan for independence. But on July 29, the All-India Moslem League withdrew its previous acceptance of the plan. For four days, Hindu and Moslem mobs battled in Calcutta.

Asia

China—U. S. Ambassador Edwin W. Pauley, after completing a survey of Manchuria, reported (June 21) that the Russians had stripped the country of its industrial equipment. Fighting between Communist and Government troops continued. Three American Marines were killed and 12 wounded, Aug. 2, in a convoy ambushed by Chinese Communists.

Three days later, the U. S. State Department announced that the U. S. did not intend to withdraw the Marines from China. On Aug. 9, Gen. George C. Marshall and U. S. Ambassador John Leighton Stuart declared that the settlement of the issues between the Kuomintang and the Communists "appears impossible." The following day, a new clash was reported between U. S. Marines and Chinese Reds.

On Aug. 14, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek promised to end Kuomintang one-party rule and to inaugurate a constitutional government. Chinese Communists (Aug. 21) rejected Chiang's invitation for participation.

Japan—The international trial of 28 Japanese war leaders opened in Tokyo, June 13. The Allied Council agreed (June 17) to a rural land reform program to assure a fairer distribution of land among farmers. Emperor Hirohito addressed the

ADENED SMMER

opening session of the Diet (parliament), on June 20, and urged the adoption of the new constitution.

Philippines — The Philippines Republic was born July 4, after 48 years of U. S. sovereignty. The U. S. flag was lowered over Manila and the Philippine standard raised. President Manuel Roxas declared that the U. S. flag "has been lowered from the flagstaffs of this land not in defeat, not in surrender, not by compulsion, but by the voluntary act" of the United States.

Near East

Iran — A ten-point agreement between the government and the Azerbaijan Province "rebels" was announced (June 14) settling the eight-month dispute over "autonomy." On Aug. 1, Premier Ghavam presented his new cabinet to the Shah. It includes three Tudeh (pro-Soviet) party members. Following British troop movements in Iraq, along the southern border of Iran, tension rose to a new pitch, August 17, with reports that Russia has massed 15-25 divisions on the Soviet-Iranian border.

Palestine — The west wing of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, housing British Military Headquarters, was destroyed (July 22) by land mines planted by Jewish terrorists. The casualties included 91 killed and 45 wounded. The Jewish Agency condemned "this outrage."

On July 25, the Anglo-American Cabinet Committee announced its proposal for the partitioning of Palestine into Jewish, Arab, and Central Government districts. The British Government halted Jewish immigration into Palestine on Aug. 12. It announced that thereafter all would-be immigrants will be taken to Cyprus. It was reported on Aug. 20 that Britain would ask the United Nations for Palestine trusteeship.

Latin America

Argentina — Juan D. Peron was inaugurated President on June 4. Two days later, Russia recognized his regime. On Aug. 1, Peron declared Argentina would fight on the side of U. S. in another war.

Bolivia — President Gualberto Villarroel was killed on July 22, when an armed revolt swept his government out of power. The revolutionary government was recognized by the U. S. on Aug. 12. On Aug. 16, Dr. T. M. Gutierrez was sworn in as Acting President of the Republic.

Mexico — The country's most peaceful presidential election was held on July 7. Miguel Aleman, of the Government-backed Party of Revolutionary Institutions, defeated Dr. Ezequiel Padilla.



Talburt in N. Y. World Telegram

The Century Plant Finally Blooms

At Home

President and Congress — Before the 79th Congress adjourned on August 2, it passed many bills which became laws of the land when President Truman signed them. Among them were:

Federal pay increases (May 24) — postal workers pay increased \$400 yearly; wages of other Federal workers raised 14 per cent.

Permanent school lunch program (June 4) — \$75,000,000 annually appropriated for program, in which 26 states and Hawaii will participate this year.

Hobbs anti-racketeering bill (July 3) — made unions subject to severe penalties if they interfere with interstate commerce by "robbery or extortion."

Stock piling (July 23) — strategic and critical raw materials to be stock-piled against shortages. The President criticized the "buy-American" clause as hampering the bill's "essential purpose."

Federal judges (July 31) — received pay raises of \$5,000 yearly.

Overseas surplus goods (Aug. 1) — State Department was authorized to use funds from surplus sales for education of U. S. students abroad.

Congressional reorganization (Aug. 2) — raised Congressmen's salaries to \$12,500 a year, and made Congressmen eligible for pensions; reduced House standing committees from 48 to 19; Senate committees from 33 to 15; required registration of lobbyists.

Hospital construction (Aug. 3) — \$1,125,000,000 of Federal aid appropriated for 5-year hospital-building program.

Booker T. Washington (Aug. 6) — coining of 5,000,000 half-dollars in honor of Negro educator authorized.

Terminal-leave pay (Aug. 8) — for former enlisted service men for accumulated furlough time, to be paid in 5-year Government bonds.

State Department foreign service (Aug. 13) — reorganized to provide for salary raises for ambassadors and ministers and a Foreign Service Training Institute.

Domestic airmail (Aug. 14) — rates reduced from 8 cents to 5 cents an ounce beginning October 1.

The President vetoed (June 11) the Case bill, which would have limited labor-union activities and provided for a 60-day "cooling-off" period and a Federal Mediation Board to handle disputes. On Aug. 1, the President vetoed the tidelands oil bill, which would have given the states title to submerged oil lands.

The Senate War Investigating Committee began a probe of war-contract abuses on July 2. It heard charges involving Representative Andrew J. May, Democrat of Kentucky, in the investigation of a munitions manufacturing combine headed by Dr. Henry M. Garsson.

President Truman left Washington on Aug. 16 for an 18-day vacation cruise on the yacht *Williamsburg*.

Atomic Energy — The fourth atomic bomb was dropped on a ship formation in Bikini Atoll on June 30, Able Day of Operation Crossroads. Another bomb, first to be detonated under water, was exploded on July 24, Baker Day. Five ships were sunk by the first bomb, ten by the second bomb. Official Evaluation Board reports warned that the world must eliminate war to be secure from the atomic bomb.

Machinery to control atomic energy development in the United States was set in motion Aug. 1. President Truman signed a bill setting up a five-man civilian control commission, which will work with a military committee. On Aug. 2, the Government made its first sale of radioactive isotopes to a private institution for use in medical research. The "millicure of Carbon 14" was sold for \$400.

Employment and Production — A new postwar high in jobs and industrial output was reached. In making his production report on July 30, Civilian Production Administrator John D. Small predicted that the volume of consumers goods produced during the rest of 1946 would also be record-breaking. The Census Bureau reported that civilian employment reached 58,130,000 in July. This, plus the 2,600,000 persons in the armed forces, sets an all-time peacetime peak of 60,730,000 jobs.

Price Control — Prices climbed because of (1) increases authorized by the Office of Price Administration, and (2) price boosts on goods no longer subject to control. OPA expired on June 30. On July 25, President Truman signed a new bill reviving OPA until June 30, 1947.

Primaries and Politics — South Carolina Democrats lowered (May 15) the voting age from 21 to 18 for the primaries — Hugh Butler, isolationist, won Republican nomination (June 11) for senator in Nebraska from Dwight Griswold, who was backed by liberal Republican Harold E. Stassen — Mississippi Democrats renominated (July 3) Senator Theodore G. Bilbo and Representative John E. Rankin — Stassen-backed Governor Edward J. Thye defeated (July 8) isolationist Senator Henrik Shipstead for the Republican senatorial nomination in Minnesota — Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana was defeated (July

17) for Democratic senatorial nomination by Leif Ericson — Eugene Talmadge won (July 18) Democratic nomination for governor of Georgia from James V. Carmichael — Senator Kenneth McKellar was renominated (Aug. 2) by Tennessee Democrats, defeating CIO-PAC-backed Edward Carmack — GI reform slate won (Aug. 2) over machine candidates in Athens, Tennessee — Truman-backed Enos A. Axtell defeated (Aug. 6) Representative Roger C. Slaughter in Missouri Democratic primary — Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., was defeated (Aug. 13) in Wisconsin Republican primary by Circuit Judge Joseph R. McCarthy.

Appointments — Senator **Warren R. Austin**, Republican of Vermont, was named (June 5) as permanent U. S. delegate to the U.N. Security Council, succeeding Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., who resigned. Secretary of Treasury **Fred M. Vinson** was sworn in (June 24) as Chief Justice of the U. S., succeeding Harlan F. Stone, who died April 22. Reconversion Director **John W. Snyder** was sworn in (June 25) as Secretary of Treasury, succeeding Vinson. **James E. Webb**, former vice president of Sperry Gyroscope Co., was appointed (July 24) Director of the Budget. He succeeded **Harold D. Smith**, who resigned (June 19) to become vice-president of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. **Jesus T. Pinero**, resident commissioner of Puerto Rico, named (July 25) as Governor to succeed **Rexford Guy Tugwell**, who resigned.

Supreme Court — A "feud" between Justice Robert H. Jackson and Justice Hugo L. Black became public knowledge on June 10. Justice Jackson charged that Justice Black had participated in decisions in which Black's former law partner was involved.

Among important Supreme Court decisions were: 6 to 1 ruling (June 3) that the segregation of Negro and white passengers on interstate buses is unconstitutional; 6 to 0 ruling (June 10) upholding fines totalling \$225,000 for violation of anti-trust laws against R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., and American Tobacco Co.

Race Relations — The Fair Employment Practices Committee (FEPC) expired July 1 after Southern congressmen prevented the issue from coming to a vote.

President Truman ordered the Justice Department to probe the lynching on July 25 of four Negroes near Monroe, Georgia, by a band of 20 white men. The Justice Department disclosed (July 31) that it was investigating Ku Klux Klan activities in 7 states. Ten white men were held after 50 to 100 Negroes were injured (Aug. 10) in a race riot in Athens, Georgia.

Armed Forces — Congress adjourned without acting on the 12-point plan to unify the armed forces, submitted by President Truman on June 15. President Truman signed (June 29) a bill extending Selective Service to March 31, 1947. The bill makes men 19 through 44 years old subject to the draft, but the President ruled (July 16) that only men between 19 and 29 would be inducted.

United Nations News

Prepared with the cooperation of the United Nations



United Nations seal

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF A BETTER WORLD

One-Dollar Moving Job

It was a busy summer for the young United Nations and its many councils and commissions. The UN Secretariat and administrative personnel spared enough time to move to new temporary headquarters in the Sperry Gyroscope factory at Lake Success, Long Island, N. Y. Moving was completed on August 19. Mover James J. O'Neill, an enthusiastic UN supporter, did the \$12,000 moving job from Hunter College, New York City, for \$1.



The UN is still searching for a permanent home, and on August 13, the headquarters commission narrowed its recommendations to five sites in Westchester County, N. Y. The General Assembly will make the final selection.

To avoid a conflict in dates with the Paris Peace Conference, the General Assembly meeting at Lake Success was postponed until at least September 23.

Cuba gave notice on August 2 that she wishes to call a conference that would consider amending the Charter so that it would eliminate the Security Council veto power of the Big Five (U. S., USSR, Britain, France, China).

On August 21, the United States became the first nation to report to the UN on the administration of its territories and possessions. The Charter calls for reports from nations which administer the affairs of dependent peoples.

Security Council

The Security Council ended its prolonged discussions on Russian interference in Iran when it voted, 9-1, on May 22, to take no action but to keep the matter on its permanent agenda. Poland opposed the vote, and Russia absented herself.

After a month's investigation, the Council's subcommittee on Spain reported on June 1 that it believed the Franco government was a "potential menace to international peace," but that it was not yet an existing threat. On June 24, the Council rejected a Polish resolution to order a world diplomatic break with Franco. Soviet delegate Andrei A. Gromyko employed his veto power in the Council three times on June 26 to throw out motions dealing with Spain, saying they were too weak.

The Security Council's committee on

membership was busy up to its August 20 deadline, dealing with the applications of nine nations who wish to join the UN. In the committee's report to the Council, Afghanistan, Iceland, and Sweden were recommended for membership. Opposition was expressed by various nations to Siam, Trans-Jordan, Albania, Ireland, Portugal, and Outer Mongolia, although these applications were not wholly rejected.

Atomic Energy Commission

The 12-nation Atomic Energy Commission (Security Council members plus Canada) started work on June 14. It heard American delegate Bernard M. Baruch present the U. S. plan for international control of atomic energy. The plan calls for creation of an International Atomic Development Authority to control and inspect all atomic energy activities.

After such control is established, the U. S. will halt atomic bomb manufacture, destroy existing bombs, and give the Authority the "know-how" of atomic energy production. The American plan asks the Big Five nations to surrender their veto power on matters affecting atomic energy.

In reply, Soviet delegate Gromyko presented the Russian control plan on June 19. This plan suggests that the Big Five veto power be retained, and that destruction of atomic bombs precede the establishment of international control. Under the Russian plan, the Security Council would control the work of the atomic energy authority.

Discussions continued through the summer, with no final agreement in sight.

Other UN Groups

The Economic and Social Council, at its second session from May 25 to June 21, adopted draft agreements with the International Labor Organization (originally set up under the League of Nations) and with other groups to bring these agencies into closer relations with the UN. The Council's third session was scheduled to begin at Lake Success on September 11.

The World Health Assembly closed its sessions on July 22, when all UN countries and 10 non-member nations signed a draft constitution for a World Health Organization, to begin operations next year.

The UN Food and Agricultural Organization ended on May 27 a week-long emergency conference dealing with establishment of a permanent international food council. A World Food Board to set up emergency reserves, stabilize world agricultural prices and finance surplus food purchases for needy nations was proposed on August 7.

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S E I

Sam and his pals caught on quickly,
even if it was their first big game

BY DAMON RUNYON



duckets, and what about me going along and helping to hustle these duckets, and making a few bob for myself, which is an invitation that sounds very pleasant to me, indeed.

Now of course it is very difficult for anybody to get nice duckets to a large football game between the Harvards and the Yales unless they are personally college guys, and Sam the Gonoph is by no means a college guy. In fact, the nearest Sam ever came to a college is once when he is passing through the yard belonging to the Princetons. . . .

I know Sam the Gonoph for maybe twenty years, and always he is speculating in duckets of one kind and another. Sometimes it is duckets for the world's series, and sometimes for big fights, and sometimes it is duckets for nothing but lawn-tennis games.

But in all those years I see Sam dodging around under the feet of the crowds at these large events, or running to buy or sell duckets, I never hear of Sam personally attending any of these events except maybe a baseball game, or a fight, for Sam has practically no interest in anything but a little profit on his duckets.

He is a short, chunky, black-looking guy with a big beezer, and he is always sweating even on a cold day, and he comes from down around Essex Street,

From BLUE PLATE SPECIAL, Copyright, 1931, 1934, by Damon Runyon. Published by J. B. Lippincott Company.

on the lower East Side. Moreover, Sam the Gonoph's crew generally comes from the lower East Side, too, for as Sam goes along he makes plenty of potatoes for himself and branches out quite some, and has a lot of assistants hustling duckets around these different events. . . .

Well, anyway, I meet Sam the Gonoph and his crew at the information desk in the Grand Central the next morning, and this is how I came to be in New Haven on the day of the large football game between the Harvards and the Yales. . . .

Now while we are hustling these duckets out around the main gates of the Yale Bowl I notice a very beautiful little doll of maybe sixteen or seventeen standing around watching the crowd, and I can see she is waiting for somebody, as many dolls often do at football games. But I can also see that this little doll is very much worried as the crowd keeps going in, and it is getting on toward game time. In fact by and

WHAT I am doing in New Haven on the day of a very large football game between the Harvards and the Yales is something which calls for quite a little explanation, because I am not such a guy as you will expect to find in New Haven at any time, and especially on the day of a large football game.

But there I am, and the reason I am there goes back to a Friday night when I am sitting in Mindy's restaurant on Broadway thinking of very little except how I can get hold of a few potatoes to take care of the old overhead. And while I am sitting there, who comes in but Sam the Gonoph, who is a ticket speculator by trade, and who seems to be looking all around and about. . . .

Well, then Sam explains to me that he has quite a few nice duckets for the large football game between the Harvards and the Yales and that he is taking a crew of guys with him to New Haven the next day to hustle these

DAMON RUNYON

Some of the best writing is done by sports writers in the daily newspapers. Also, some of the worst. But Damon Runyon, who in his 52 years at the typewriter served as reporter, war correspondent, feature writer and columnist, has a lifetime batting average of writing successes that places him at the top of the league among living sports writers. Not only newspapers, but magazines and book publishers cry out for his writing. He can't begin to supply the demand. This story, "Hold 'Em Yale," is among his best, written in the "language" of the Broadway "easy-money" crowd whose speech and manners he knows so well. Runyon, now 65, has been writing since he was 13, when he started as a cub reporter on his father's newspaper in Pueblo, California. He is still "batting 'em out" from his home in Florida, meeting the daily deadline for King Features and International News Service.

by I can see this little doll has tears in her eyes and if there is anything I hate to see it is tears in a doll's eyes.

So finally I go over to her, and I say: "What is eating you, little Miss?"

"Oh," she says, "I am waiting for Elliott. He is to come up from New York and meet me here and take me to the game, but he is not here yet, and I am afraid something happens to him. Furthermore," she says, the tears in her eyes getting very large, indeed, "I am afraid I will miss the game because he has my ticket."

"Why," I say, "this is a very simple proposition. I will sell you a choice ducklet for only a sawbuck, which is ten dollars in your language, and you are getting such a bargain only because the game is about to begin, and the market is going down."

"But," she says, "I do not have ten dollars. In fact, I have only fifty cents left in my purse, and this is worrying me very much, for what will I do if Elliott does not meet me? You see," she says, "I come from Miss Peevy's school at Worcester, and I only have enough money to pay my railroad fare here, and of course I cannot ask Miss Peevy for any money as I do not wish her to know I am going away." . . .

Well, by this time the crowd is nearly all in the Bowl, and only a few parties such as coppers and peddlars of one kind and another are left standing outside,

and there is much cheering going on inside, when Sam the Gonoph comes up looking very much disgusted, and speaks as follows:

"What do you think?" Sam says, "I am left with seven ducklets on my hands, and these guys around will not pay as much as face value for them, and they stand me better than three bucks over that. Well," Sam says, "I am certainly not going to let them go for less than they call for if I have to eat them. What do you guys say we use these ducklets ourselves and go in and see the game? Personally," Sam says, "I often wish to see one of these large football games just to find out what makes suckers willing to pay so much for ducklets."

Well, this seems to strike one and all, including myself, as a great idea, because none of the rest of us ever see a large football game either, so we start for the gate, and as we pass the little doll who is still crying, I say to Sam the Gonoph like this:

"Listen, Sam," I say, "you have seven ducklets, and we are only six, and here is a little doll who is stood up by her guy, and has no ducklet and no potatoes to buy one with, so what about taking her with us?"

Well, this is all right with Sam the Gonoph, and none of the others object, so I step up to the little doll and invite her to go with us, and right away she stops crying and begins smiling, and saying we are very kind indeed. She gives Sam the Gonoph an extra big smile, and right away Sam is saying she is very cute, indeed, and then she gives old Liverlips an even bigger smile, and what is more she takes old Liverlips by the arm and walks with him, and old Liverlips is not only very much astonished, but very much pleased. In fact, he begins stepping out very spry.

But while walking with old Liverlips, the little doll talks very friendly to Gyp Louie and to Nubbsy Taylor and Benny Southstreet, and even to me, and by and by you will think to see us that we are all her uncles, although of course if this little doll really knows who she is with, the chances are she will start chucking fairs one after the other.

Anybody can see that she has very little experience in this wicked old world, and in fact is somewhat rattle-headed, because she gabs away very freely about her personal business. In fact, before we are in the Bowl she lets it out that she runs away from Miss Peevy's school to elope with this Elliott, and she says the idea is they are to be married in Hartford after the game. In fact, she says Elliott wishes to go to Hartford and be married before the game.

"But," she says, "my brother John is playing substitute with the Yales today, and I cannot think of getting married to anybody before I see him play, although I am much in love with Elliott. He is a wonderful dancer," she says, "and very romantic. I met him in Atlantic City last summer. Now we are eloping," she says, "because my father does not care for Elliott whatever. In fact, my father hates Elliott, although he only sees him once, and it is because he hates Elliott so that my father sends me to Miss Peevy's school in Worcester. She is an old pill. Do you not think my father is unreasonable?" she says.

"Well, of course none of us have any ideas on such propositions as this, although old Liverlips tells the little doll he is with her right or wrong, and pretty soon we are inside the Bowl and sitting in seats as good as any in the joint. It seems we are on the Harvards side of the field, although of course I will never know this if the little doll does not mention it.

She seems to know everything about this football business, and as soon as we sit down she tries to point out her brother playing substitute for the Yales, saying he is the fifth guy from the end among a bunch of guys sitting on a bench on the other side of the field all wrapped in blankets. But we cannot make much of him from where we sit, and anyway it does not look to me as if he has much of a job.

It seems we are right in the middle of all the Harvards and they are making an awful racket, what with yelling, and

(Continued on page 28)



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"I'd like to suggest a fourth 'R'"

"'Readin' and 'ritin' and 'rithmetic' were about all that children learned in the days of the little red schoolhouse. Today, of course, we cover a lot more ground. And classroom projects on transportation form so important a part of our studies these days that this fourth 'R' of mine would stand for Railroads.

"Our young people have learned that the railroads are an important partner in the business of living . . . Because only the railroads have the enormous carrying capacity required

to transport most of the food the children eat, the clothes they wear, and the things they need and use every day.

"Yes, 'R' for Railroads means a real partnership — one which has been firmly interwoven into the whole pattern of our American life."

The partnership of the American railroads with the American people reaches deep down into thousands of towns and villages all over the nation, for the railroads are a home-town partner in

every community they serve. They employ local people, buy supplies locally, own local property and pay local taxes.

These railroad taxes are the same kind as those you pay. They are not spent on railroad tracks or stations, but help support local public services of all sorts, including public health, fire and police protection, and public schools.

Last year railroad taxes alone paid for the education of more than a million children throughout the United States.

ASSOCIATION OF **AMERICAN RAILROADS** WASHINGTON 6, D. C.



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ALL AMERICA

Keen Questions

WITH EXPLAINED ANSWERS



HOW DID THE **GRAPEFRUIT** GET IT'S NAME ?



DOES THE **FLUORESCENT** LAMP HAVE FILAMENT WIRES LIKE THE INCANDESCENT LAMP ?



WHAT CHEMICAL COMPOUND IS KNOWN AS THE **KING** OF ALL COMPOUNDS ?



WHAT ANIMAL HAS GREATER SPEED THAN A RACEHORSE OR GREYHOUND ?



DID **ARIZONA** JOIN THE U.S.A. LATER THAN NEW MEXICO ?



WHAT ENGINEER INVENTED WIRE CABLE AND BUILT THE FIRST SUSPENSION BRIDGES WITH IT ?



THE **GRAPEFRUIT** IS AN AMERICAN DEVELOPEMENT OF AN ANCIENT ASIATIC FRUIT KNOWN AS SHADDOCK. IT WAS NICKNAMED 'GRAPE' FRUIT BECAUSE IT GROWS IN BUNCHES LIKE GRAPES.

THE **KING** OF ALL CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS IS SULPHURIC ACID. WITHOUT THIS VERY POWERFUL LIQUID MADE FROM SULPHUR, THE WORLD'S MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES COULD NOT PRODUCE MODERN NECESSITIES.



U. S. A. PRODUCES 10,000,000 GALLONS ANNUALLY

ONE THIRD OF THE WORLD'S SUPPLY

IT IS NEEDED TO PRODUCE
IRON GUNPOWDER
STEEL CHEMICALS
PAPER GASOLINE
PAINT TEXTILES
RAYON FERTILIZERS

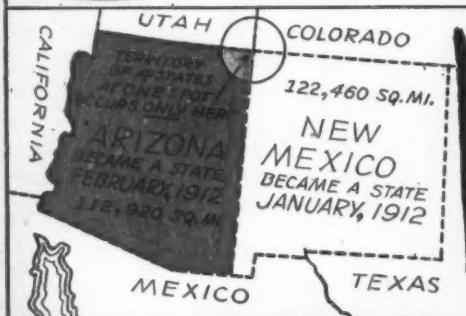
THE **FLUORESCENT** LAMP, HAS NO FILAMENT WIRES. INVISIBLE ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS, GENERATED IN THE TUBE, (A VACUUM), CAUSE A CHEMICAL ON THE INSIDE SURFACE OF THE TUBE TO FLUORESCENCE, GIVING LIGHT-WITH VERY LITTLE HEAT.



MANY DIFFERENT COLOR-TONES ARE CHEMICALLY PRODUCED

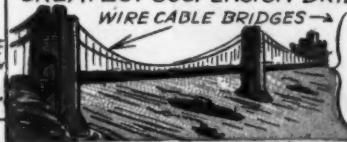


THE FASTEST ANIMAL IS THE ANTELOPE. IT'S SPEED HAS BEEN 'CLOCKED' BY AUTOMOBILES, ON DESERT LAND. IT RUNS AT THE RATE OF 62 M.P.H. A RACEHORSE CAN RUN AT THE RATE OF 37 M.P.H. AND A GREYHOUND 34 M.P.H.



ARIZONA BECAME A STATE, ONE MONTH AFTER NEW MEXICO. THESE TWO STATES RANK 4TH AND 5TH IN SIZE. THEY WERE THE 48TH AND 47TH TO JOIN THE U.S.A.

WIRE CABLE WAS FIRST PRODUCED BY JOHN ROEBLING, WHO, WITH COMPLETE CONFIDENCE IN HIS NEW PRODUCT-USED IT TO BUILD SEVERAL OF THE GREATEST SUSPENSION BRIDGES IN U.S.A.



1851 ALLEGHENY-NIAGARA - CINCINNATI - BROOKLYN - 1868

Typewriter Types



Magician

Continually mystifying friends. Never lacks time for after-school fun, yet always manages to pull good marks out of the hat, too. How? He relies on his Royal Portable Typewriter. Royal's easy, *effortless touch* and *work-saving* features speed up *thinking* and *writing*. Help him do *more work faster!*



Woman of the World

Knows all about life—and how to prepare for it. Naturally, she owns a Royal Portable. Makes spending money now, typing themes, notes for others. Counts on her typing skill to land a good job later. Because Royal is *the* portable with *standard* features, she's all set to handle an office machine.



Scientist

Lives in the Atomic Age. Talks about nothing but television, radar, and his Royal Portable. And why not? Royal's exclusive, speed-increasing features—such as easy-setting "*Magic*" Margin, tension-regulating "*Touch Control*," and rapid *Finger-Flow* Keyboard, make other machines seem obsolete and slow-poky.



You?

Speak to your parents about a Royal Portable for *you*. Mention how it can improve your school work now . . . help you in college . . . better your job chances later. Royal's simple "*Self-Teacher*" makes touch-typing easy. Get a Royal, first in *sturdiness* and *quality*. See your Royal dealer today.



ROYAL PORTABLE

**THE Standard Typewriter in
Portable Size**

"Magic" and "Touch Control" are registered trade-marks of Royal Typewriter Co., Inc.

HOW'S your state of mind? A yawn, a shrug, and a "ho-hum, back-to-school-again?" Or a lift, and a new year, new you?

It can be done, you know. If your social life limped a little last year, now's the time to step up the pace. Get out of that rut—and into the groove! There are new friends, new dates, and new doings ahead for the new you.

To make sure that you get your traffic signal: straight, this BOY dates GIRL page will be devoted to your problems every week. Send in your questions on personality and popularity, manners and merry-making, girls and guys.

Once a month we'll flip the page over to you for a Jam Session of student opinion. The theme song for the first Jam Session will be: WHAT ARE YOUR PET PEEVES IN DATING?

Write your opinions and mail them not later than September 25th to Gay Head, Scholastic Magazines, 220 East 42nd Street, New York 17,



Get in the swim, not "in the crowd."

by Gay Head

BOY dates GIRL

N. Y. If you do not wish your name published, please say so, but all letters must be signed with name and address.

Q. How can you "get in with the crowd," if you're considered an outsider?

A. Stop waiting for a high tide to pull you into the swim! Wade right in. "The crowd" has had the whole summer to forget that you're an outsider. It's time you forgot it, too.

When the gang gathers on the school steps or in the corner drug to swap stories about vacation, join them—and chime in with your two- or three-month's worth. Wander back towards the booths, where "everybody's sitting," and scatter a few hellos. When you're asked to "sit down and have a coke with us," the answer is, "Thanks. I'd like to!" Then do.

When the call is issued for new recruits—for football, hockey, swimming, Glee Club, band, dramatics, debating, news staff—you step up. It doesn't matter whether you're of star calibre. What matters is that you're in the swim of things. You're no longer an "outsider." You're "in," when you're participating in school activities.

Don't hang all your social hopes and ambitions on to any one group of people. "Crowds" rise and fall. Often their horizons never reach beyond their noses. They're smug and satisfied—until they realize, as individuals, what they've been missing: the best opportunity they'll ever have to make many friends among people of the same age and same interests.

After you leave high school, the chances are that you'll be associated with people much older than you are. That's why high school friendships are important. Here is your best chance to make friends—and lots of them. Make the most of it!

Q. How should a boy go about asking a girl for a date?

A. Look, you want to get the date, don't you? Okay, then skip all the worn-out "Guessing Games" ("Guess who this is?" and "Whatcha doin' Friday night?" are the most tired of them all!) and come straight to the point: "Howabout a date Friday night?" That's all—unless you're planning to take her to a dance, the movies, dinner, or perhaps bowling or skating. If you have any special plans, tell her. She'll be a better

bowling date if she dresses down in saddle shoes instead of up in high heels.

Q. How should a girl accept a date?

A. Ditto above—with a straight answer: "Thanks. I'd love it" or "I'm sorry, I have a date Friday. I hope you'll give me a raincheck." No ifs, buts, or maybes—unless your house rules specify parental permission. In this case, tell him the whole truth: "I'd love to, Tom, but one of our house rules is to check all permissions with Mom. May I let you know tomorrow?"

Any boy would rather get a straight-from-the-shoulder answer like that than to take "Maybe" and spend the next twenty-four hours wondering whether you were stalling for time—and the opportunity of another date!

Q. If a boy you like asks you for a date and you have to refuse, how can you get him to ask you again?

A. You can't—for sure. You can use the "raincheck" come-back (see above) or, if you simply can't stand the suspense, you might say: "How about Saturday (or some other) night?" Don't blame the boy, though, if he doesn't leap at your suggestion. Most boys dislike being pinned down, even by pin-ups!

Q. How do you introduce a new student to the teacher of your class?



"Guess who?" Very unfunny to girls.

A. Dave Jeffers is a new student. But you know him because he used to go to the same school your cousin Joe attended. Joe says Dave is a crack tennis player. You'd like Dave to feel at home fast, so that he'll go out for your school's tennis team. Introducing him to the gang is comparatively easy. But the teachers—that's out of your territory.

Don't kid yourself. A good salesman

covers the whole field and uses all his contacts. So don't side-step the teachers. Plan to arrive in class a few minutes early. Get there before Mr. Smithers (or Miss Tracy) calls the class to order and before half a dozen classmates crowd around the desk trying to get the lowdown on that tough geometry problem.

You say, "Mr. Smithers, I'd like to introduce Dave Jeffers." And then to Dave, "Dave, this is Mr. Smithers, our geometry teacher." Mr. Smithers, no doubt, will carry on from there. He'll appreciate your thoughtfulness and, the chances are, he'll speak to the Tennis Coach, if he finds out about Dave's ability. Then Dave will get a glad hand, when he meets the Coach.

Q. At a party or dance, how can you make a good impression on "a certain someone?"

A. Certainly not by sitting off in a corner and twiddling your thumbs and certainly not by trying to put on a floor show—solo! No one is likely to fall for a shadow on the wall; no one is likely to go overboard for some guy or gal who tries to steal the show from everybody else.

Be your best self—in appearance, manners, and conversation. This doesn't mean being stiff and formal. It means being friendly, interested, and ready to join in the fun. It means being friendly towards *everyone*, not just "that certain someone."

There's safety in numbers. If you make a good impression on *everyone*, you'll hit "that certain someone" along with the rest. And you'll be playing safe, in case "t.c.s." doesn't quite add up to what you thought he would. Look back at all the "certain someones" you've liked *lots* (at first), *less* (later), and *little* (finally). See what we mean?



"The life of the party?" Grrrrrrrr!

HIS NIBS by Roland COE



Like Father... Like Son!



JUST LIKE YOU, dad gets a bang out of his hearty bowl of delicious Nabisco Shredded Wheat every morning. It's a favorite of mom's too... easy to serve, equally good hot or cold. Be sure your family buys Nabisco Shredded Wheat, the original Niagara Falls Product.



Here's the good old "skull" session, 1946 style. The latest rules, and play situations, illustrated in two new *official* movies . . . "Football Up-to-date" and "Basketball Up-to-date." These films are authorized and endorsed by the National Federation of High School Athletic Associations and the National Basketball Rules Committee. It's the *easy* way to learn the fine points of all the latest rules. Why not suggest the idea to your coach or Athletic director? They are available to everyone.

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"BREAKFAST OF CHAMPIONS"



"IT'S WILSON TODAY IN SPORTS EQUIPMENT"



Finis for Fishes

A fish's life isn't worth a rusty hook these days! Science has perfected a new supersonic fish finder. This fisherman's aid is the size of a small table radio. It records water depth, type of sea bottom, and the number of nearby fish. In a recent Pacific test, the finder spotted five tons of herring. It is expected to revolutionize the fishing industry.

Solution with a Slant

Sometimes the most trying problems have simple solutions. Record manufacturers have long been perplexed as to how to letter album titles for easy reading. If titles are lettered horizontally, they can't be read while standing upright on a record dealer's shelves. But if lettered vertically, they can't be read while lying on their sides. Either angle has half the customers twisting their necks out of joint. A member of the ARA sales department (American Recording Artists) recently came up with an amazingly simple suggestion: "Why not slant the lettering so that it is readable from both positions." Works, too. In the picture below, observe the slanted title of CHU CHU MARTINEZ alongside three ARA albums with the old-style lettering.

— ALLEN ALBRIGHT

Have you heard of something that's "brand new?" If so, write us about it. We'll pay \$1 for any item used in this column. Address Allen Albright, "What's New" Editor, Scholastic Magazines, 220 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y. Please sign name, and home and school addresses.



Which of these is easy to read???



CHARLES DURYEA

SEEING HISTORY THROUGH AMERICAN ACHIEVEMENTS AUTOMOBILES & HIGHWAYS



THE FIRST DURYEA

LAST JUNE, IN DETROIT, THE AMERICAN AUTO-MOBILE INDUSTRY CELEBRATED ITS **GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY**. ON MARCH 6, 1896, THE "GASOLINE CARRIAGE" WHICH MARKED THE END OF THE **HORSE AND BUGGY ERA** AND THE BEGINNING OF THE **AUTO AGE** WAS DEMONSTRATED IN DETROIT BY CHARLES B. KING...



KING'S JALOPY - AN IMPROVEMENT ON THE FIRST U.S. AUTO, BUILT IN 1893 BY CHARLES DURYEA - STARTED WIDESPREAD AUTO MANUFACTURING

AMERICA'S AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY PUT THE WORLD "ON WHEELS": IT ENABLED PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO TRAVEL WITH **SPEED** AND **COMFORT** - AND LINKED CITIES AND TOWNS WITH A **NETWORK OF HIGHWAYS**... 18TH CENTURY DIRT ROADS MADE TRAVEL SUCH A HARDSHIP THAT MOST PEOPLE STAYED HOME. SO **TURNPIKES** (TOLL ROADS) WERE BUILT.

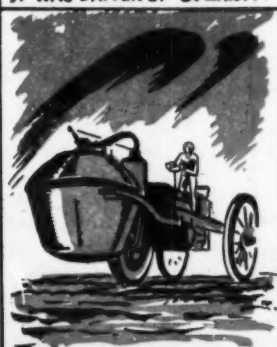


PIONEER TRANSPORTATION WAS MAINLY BY STAGECOACH AND CONESTOGA WAGON. BUT BY 1850, **STEAM LOCOMOTIVES** WERE HAULING MOST PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT... ROAD BUILDING WANED



IT WAS DRIVEN BY **STEAM**...

TODAY'S SUPER-POWERED, STREAM-LINED CARS ARE THE RESULT OF **MANY INVENTIONS** IN MANY LANDS.. NICOLAS CUGNOT, A FRENCHMAN, BUILT THE FIRST SELF-PROPELLED "ROAD WAGON" IN 1769.



IN 1879 GEORGE B. SELDEN OF ROCHESTER, N.Y. APPLIED FOR A PATENT ON A ROAD WAGON DRIVEN BY A **GAS ENGINE**.. AND IN 1886 TWO GERMAN ENGINEERS - GOTTILIEB DAIMLER AND KARL BENZ - PRODUCED GAS ENGINES WHICH WERE **PUT INTO USE**.

BUT THE NEW GAS-DRIVEN VEHICLES WERE REGARDED BY MOST PEOPLE AS **DANGEROUS** AND **IMPRACTICAL**. ENGLAND PASSED A LAW PROHIBITING AUTOS FROM "SPEEDING" OVER **4 MILES AN HOUR**



AND IN 1894 THE CITIZENS OF **KOKOMO, INDIANA**, OBJECTED SO STRONGLY TO ELWOOD HAYNES' "GAS BUGGY" THAT HE HAD TO HAVE IT TOWED INTO THE COUNTRY TO RUN IT



TO WIN PUBLIC APPROVAL, AUTO-MAKERS IN 1895 BEGAN HOLDING RACES AND CROSS-COUNTRY TOURS. BARNEY OLDFIELD AND EDDIE RICKEN-BACKER BECAME FAMOUS AS **DAREDEVIL DRIVERS**

BUT NOT UNTIL 1900 WAS THE AUTOMOBILE ACCEPTED AS A **RAPID, COMFORTABLE** MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION. AND FEW MEN REALIZED EVEN THEN THAT THE "GAS BUGGY" WAS DESTINED TO CHANGE THE **LIVING HABITS** OF THE WORLD.

NEXT WEEK: AUTOMOBILES AND HIGHWAYS - PART II



WHY EXPERT RIFLEMEN CAN MISS BULL'S-EYES AT ONLY 50 FEET

A good rifle properly aimed will miss its mark every time if the sights are not adjusted accurately. There's a simple bit of know-how about 'sighting in' a gun. It is explained quickly in the **SMALL BORE RIFLE HANDBOOK**... Information about every phase of marksmanship, including preparation for shooting in national matches.



FREE: 76 pages of expert information. Address Desk 58C... Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., Division of Olin Industries, Inc.



When your amateur days are over and you graduate from your first lightweight 22 rifle, your next step is the Winchester Model 75 Target

Rifle. It is equipped with micrometer precision sights and adjustable leather gun sling. Available at a price within reach of most target shooters.

NOTE: The rifle held by the boy in the illustration is the Winchester Model 69 Bolt Action 22 Repeater.

WINCHESTER

TRADE MARK



RIFLES • CARTRIDGES • SHOTGUNS • SHOTSHELLS
FLASHLIGHTS • BATTERIES • ROLLER SKATES



DID you ever hear a vacuum cleaner talk? If you're a steady dial twister, you probably have. It wheezed out warnings to a homicidal maniac on a recent *Shadow* broadcast. Right in the same class is the well-known dismal foghorn which intones "Beee-oooh." And then there's Vincent Lopez' talking piano which tinkles, "Hello, everybody, Lopez' piano speaking."

Sonovox is the radio magic that accomplishes these unhuman and inhuman sounds. It works this way: The recorded sound of a vacuum cleaner, for instance, is piped through two wires to two Sonovox instruments that look like large earphones. A Sonovox girl clutches the "earphones" to her larynx on each side of her windpipe. The vacuum cleaner's sound waves are then transmitted through the walls of her throat. The girl forms words from the transmitted sound by her lip and tongue movement. What emerges are her words in the tones of the vacuum cleaner. In other words, the girl's throat acts as a loud speaker.

Sonovox was invented by Gilbert Wright, former physics teacher of the University of California. He got the idea for the machine one day when he was shaving his neck with an electric razor. He noticed that the buzz went through the outer walls of his throat, and came out of his open mouth.

Sonovox girls are called "articulators." Chief articulators are Pat Brown and Helen Wogan who train would-be Sonovox-ers. The training takes at least six months, most of which time is spent on vowels and resonants and overcoming dialects.

How's that for a career, girls?



A Sonovox "articulator" in action

JAZZ

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Save Your Money. ## Good. ### Best.

JAZZ, SWING

Benny Goodman Sextet Session (Columbia). The sextet plays *Tiger Rag*, *Ain't Misbehavin'*, *She's Funny That Way* (good vocal by Jane Harvey), *I Got Rhythm*, *Just One of Those Things*, *China Boy*, *Shine*, *Rachel's Dream*. Goodman on clarinet, Red Norvo — vibraharp, Mel Powell and Teddy Wilson — piano, Morey Feld — drums, Mike Bryan — guitar, Slam Stewart — bass. Need we say more? A must-buy; and when you do, see if you can spot Slam Stewart humming an octave above his bass.

The "Jimmies" (Majestic). Jimmie Lunceford does a clean job playing the melody straight with a fill-in background by the orch. Tune is a lot like Kern's *Yesterday* but lacks its haunting appeal.

Five Minutes More (Majestic). With the Three Suns. Trite, but better than the flipover, an unfortunate resurrection of # *Waters of Minnetonka*.

STRICTLY VOCAL

Linger in My Arms a Little Longer Baby and *Baby You Can Count On Me* (Capitol). Peggy Lee with Dave Barbour's Orch. Top-notch, like all the Lee records we have heard. Nice touches on the guitar by Dave Barbour.

L'Amour-Toujours-L'Amour (Majestic). Jan Peerce's fine voice rendering an old song without much inspiration and with an old-fashioned, stylized accompaniment. No orch. mentioned . . . and no wonder!

"ONE WORLD" DISCS

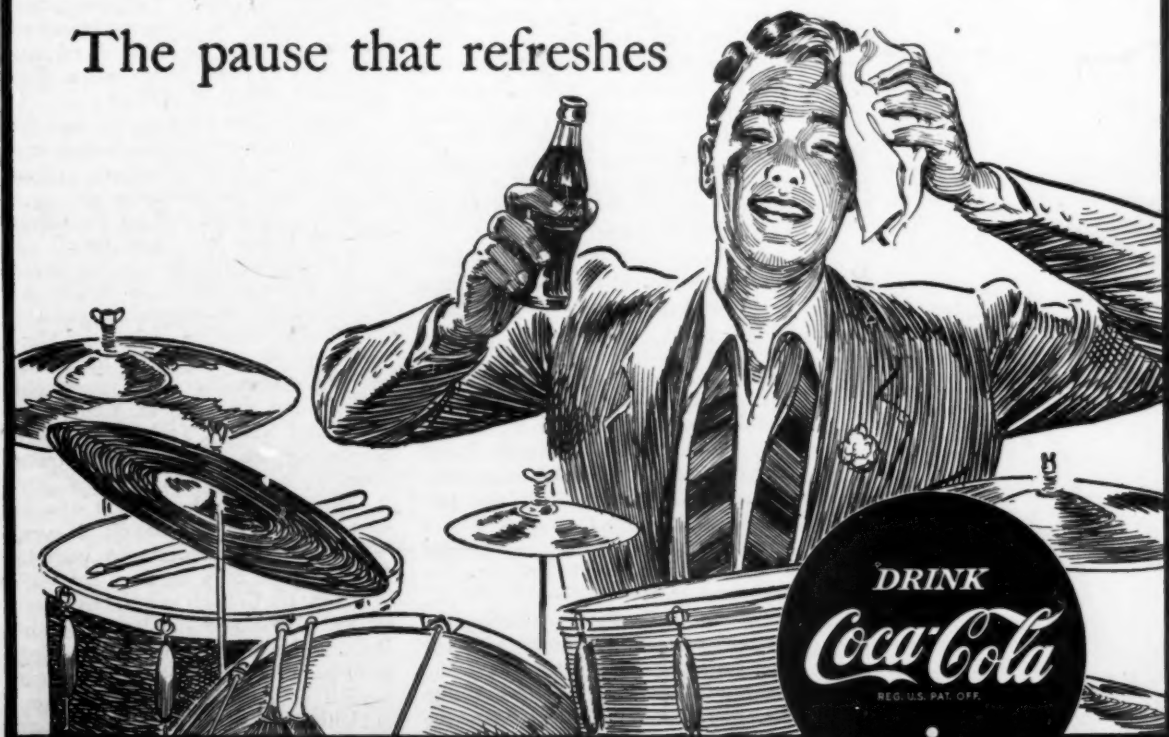
Brahms' Hungarian Dances (Victor). Erica Morini, violin, and Artur Balsam, pianist. Erica Morini, first lady of the violin, takes a Hungarian holiday in a gay album of Brahms' folk dances. In addition to the popular No. 5 in G-minor, the album includes No. 6 in B-flat, No. 7 in A, No. 8 in A-minor, No. 1 in G-minor, and No. 17 in F-sharp minor.

Six Dances (Columbia). Eugene Ormandy, Saul Caston, and the Philadelphia "Pops" Orchestra. This sparkling collection looks like a U. N. picnic. Dances have been selected to represent basic folk rhythms in countries of their origin.

The program reads: From Brazil, Fernandez's wild, rhythmic *Batuque*; Gliere's *Russian Sailor's Dance*; from Czechoslovakia, Smetana's lively *Dance of the Comedians*; Austria — the Strauss favorite, *Wine, Women and Song*; Hungary — *Brahms' Hungarian Dance No. 5* (all of Ormandy's men can't make this sound as good as Miss Morini does); and Dvorak's *Slavonic Dance #10 in E-minor*.

Russian Fair (Columbia). Serge Jaroff's Don Cossacks in top form sing what should be one of their popular collections. In addition to classic favorites, *Two Guitars*, *Dark Eyes*, and the *Russian Fair*, they give us several lesser-known melodies. We particularly recommend: a sly little tune entitled *In Praise of Raspberries* (not about Dodger fans!) and the *Song of Stenka Razin* — a he-man ballad about a Russian Robin Hood who chucks his lady-love overboard to prove his loyalty to his gang of pirates. Russian relations ought to spruce up when Columbia's album gets around.

The pause that refreshes



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Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Hold 'Em Yale

(Continued)

singing, and one thing and another, because it seems the game is going on when we get in, and that the Harvards are shoving the Yales around more than somewhat. So our little doll lets everybody know she is in favor of the Yales by yelling, "Hold 'em Yale!"

Personally, I cannot tell which are the Harvards and which are the Yales at first, and Sam the Gonoph and the others are as dumb as I am, but she explains the Harvards are wearing the red shirts and the Yales the blue shirts, and by and by we are yelling for the Yales to hold 'em, too, although of course it is only on account of our little doll wishing the Yales to hold 'em.

Well, it seems that the idea of a lot of guys and a little doll getting right among them and yelling for the Yales to hold 'em is very repulsive to the Harvards around us, although any of them must admit it is very good advice to the Yales, at that, and some of them start making cracks of one kind and another, especially at our little doll. The chances are they are very jealous because she is out-yelling them, because I can say one thing for our little doll, she can yell about as loud as anybody I ever hear.

Well, finally the game is over, and I do not remember much about it, although afterwards I hear that our little doll's brother, John, plays substitute for the Yales very good. But it seems that the Harvards win, and our little doll is very sad indeed about this, and is sitting there looking out over the field, which is now covered with guys dancing around as if they all suddenly go daffy, and it seems they are all Harvards, because there is really no reason for the Yales to do any dancing.

All of a sudden our little doll looks toward one end of the field, and says: "Oh, they are going to take our goal posts!"

Sure enough, a lot of Harvards are gathering around the posts at this end of the field, and are pulling and hauling at the posts, which seem to be very stout posts, indeed. Personally, I will not give you eight cents for these posts, but afterwards one of the Yales tells me that when a football team wins a game it is considered the proper caper for this team's boosters to grab the other guy's goal posts.

Anyway, while we are watching the goings-on around the goal posts, our little doll says come on and jumps up and runs down an aisle and out onto the field, and into the crowd around the goal posts, so naturally we follow her. Somehow she manages to wiggle through the crowd of Harvards around the posts, and the next thing anybody

knows she shins up one of the posts faster than you can say scat, and pretty soon is roosting out on the cross-bar between the posts like a chipmunk.

Afterwards she explains that her idea is the Harvards will not be ungentlemanly enough to pull down the goal posts with a lady roosting on them, but it seems these Harvards are no gentlemen, and keep on pulling, and the posts commence to teeter, and our little doll is teetering with them, although of course she is in no danger if she falls because she is sure to fall on the Harvards' noggins, and the way I look at it, the noggin of anybody who will be found giving any time to pulling down goal posts is apt to be soft enough to break a very long fall.

Now Sam the Gonoph and old Liverlips and Nubbys Taylor and Benny Southstreet and Gyp Louie and I reach the crowd around the goal posts at about the same time, and our little doll sees us from her roost and yells to us:

"Do not let them take our posts!"

Well, about this time one of the Harvards who seems to be about nine feet high reaches over six other guys and hits me on the chin and knocks me so far that when I pick myself up I am well out of the way of everybody.

Now Sam the Gonoph and Nubbys Taylor and Gyp Louie and Benny Southstreet and old Liverlips somehow manage to ease their way through the crowd until they are under the goal posts, and our little doll is much pleased to see them, because the Harvards are now making the posts teeter more than somewhat with their pulling.

Of course Sam the Gonoph does not wish any trouble with these parties, and he tries to speak nicely to the guys who are pulling at the posts, saying:

"Listen, the little doll up there does not wish you to take these posts."

Well, maybe they do not hear Sam's words in the confusion, or if they do hear them they do not wish to pay any attention to them for one of the Harvards mashes Sam's derby hat down over his eyes, and another smacks old Liverlips on the left ear, while Gyp Louie and Nubbys Taylor and Benny Southstreet are shoved around quite some.

"All right," Sam the Gonoph says, as soon as he can pull his hat off his eyes, "all right, gentlemen, if you wish to play this way. Boys, let them have it!"

So Sam the Gonoph and Nubbys Taylor and Gyp Louie and Benny Southstreet and old Liverlips begin letting them have it, and what they let them have it with is not only their dukes, but with the good old difference in their dukes, because these guys are by no means suckers when it comes to a battle, and they all carry something in their pockets to put in their dukes in case

of a fight, such as a dollar's worth of nickels rolled up tight.

Furthermore, they are using the old leather, kicking guys in the stomach when they are not able to hit them on the chin, and Liverlips is also using his noodle to good advantage, grabbing guys by their coat lapels and yanking them into him so he can butt them between the eyes with his noggin, and I wish to say that old Liverlips' noggin is a very dangerous weapon at all times.

Well, the ground around them is soon covered with Harvards, and it seems that some Yales are also mixed up with them, being Yales who think Sam the Gonoph and his guys are other Yales defending the goal posts and wishing to help out. But of course Sam the Gonoph and his guys cannot tell the Yales from the Harvards, and do not have time to ask which is which, so they are just letting everybody have it who comes along. And while all this is going on our little doll is sitting up on the cross-bar and yelling plenty of encouragement to Sam and his guys.

Now it turns out that these Harvards are by no means soft touches in a scrabble such as this, and as fast as they are flattened they get up and keep belting away, and while the old experience is running for Sam the Gonoph and Gyp Louie and Nubbsy Taylor and Benny Southstreet and old Liverlips early in the fight, the Harvards have youth in their favor.

Pretty soon the Harvards are knocking down Sam the Gonoph, then they start knocking down Nubbsy Taylor, and by and by they are knocking down Benny Southstreet and Gyp Louie and Liverlips, and it is so much fun that the Harvards forget all about the goal posts. Of course as fast as Sam the Gonoph and his guys are knocked down they also get up, but the Harvards are too many for them, and they are getting an awful shellacking when the nine-foot guy who flattens me, and who is knocking down Sam the Gonoph so often he is becoming a great nuisance to Sam, sings out:

"Listen," he says, "these are game guys, even if they do go to Yale. Let us cease knocking them down," he says, "and give them a cheer."

So the Harvards knock down Sam the Gonoph and Nubbsy Taylor and Gyp Louie and Benny Southstreet and old Liverlips just once more and then all the Harvards put their heads together and say rah-rah-rah, very loud, and go away, leaving the goal posts still standing, with our little doll still roosting on the cross bar, although afterwards I hear some Harvards who are not in the fight get the posts at the other end of the field and sneak away with them. But I always claim these posts do not count. . . .



(Photo from Ringling Bros and Barnum & Bailey Circus)

No "monkey business" here!

When it comes to picture taking, the less guesswork, uncertainty, and other "monkey business," the better.

You're after interesting, attractive pictures, and very often you're so absorbed with tripping the shutter at just the right moment that there's no time to think about accurate exposure.

It's on just such occasions that you'll be glad your camera is loaded with Ansco film—the "wide-latitude" film that brings you good pictures in spite of minor mistakes in adjusting the lens diaphragm or shutter speed.

You see, the "wide latitude" of Ansco film makes allowance for normal exposure errors. Makes your picture taking easier and surer. Makes your snapshots so much better.

Get a roll of Ansco film at any drug or camera store. Surprise your

friends (and yourself) with clearer, brighter snapshots. It's so easy with Ansco film. Ansco, Binghamton, New York. A Division of General Aniline & Film Corporation. General Sales Offices, 11 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N. Y.

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THE good people of Boston are justly proud of their famous Tea Party of 1774. But they're downright wild over their Ted party of 1946.

The Ted party is a 6 ft. 2 in., 180-lb. slugger who whacks the covers off baseballs. Ted Williams is his full name, and he's the greatest batter in baseball.

Some of the experts claim he's the greatest hitter of the era, maybe of all time. He's been labeled a second Babe Ruth, a second Ty Cobb, a second Rogers Hornsby. But he isn't a second anyone. He's the *first* Ted Williams.

This is his fifth season with the Bos-

"MR. HIT"

ton Red Sox—and what a season it's turning out to be! He's leading both leagues in home runs, runs scored and runs-batted-in. He broke up the All-Star game with two home runs; then, the following week, poked three homers in one game!

Tall, trim Ted was born in San Diego, California, on October 30, 1918. He graduated from Garfield Grammar School into Horace Mann Junior High, and thence into Herbert Hoover High.

He was a pitcher in those days, and a pretty good one, too.

He broke into the big leagues in 1938—and *didn't* make good with a bang. He didn't make good, period. After a season in the minor leagues, he returned to the Red Sox. This time he clicked, hitting a very neat .327.

Anybody who can hit .300 or better, in the big time, is hot stuff. Well, in his four full seasons with the Sox, Ted has batted .327, .344, .406 and .356!

In 1941 and '42, Ted led the American League in batting, runs scored and home runs. He enlisted in Navy Aviation at the end of the '42 season, and served as a flying instructor.

QUESTION:

WHICH TENNIS STRINGS DID THE ARMY AND NAVY ADOPT FOR USE ALL OVER THE WORLD?

ANSWER:

**STRINGS OF
DU PONT NYLON**

What kind of tennis strings will you play with this year? Take a tip from Uncle Sam's experience. In the war, the Army and Navy supplied thousands of rackets to every fighting front. These strings really had to "take it"—had to stand exposure to every climate...to moisture...to hard usage. They tested all types of materials used for tennis racket strings...chose nylon...purchased over a half a million strings.

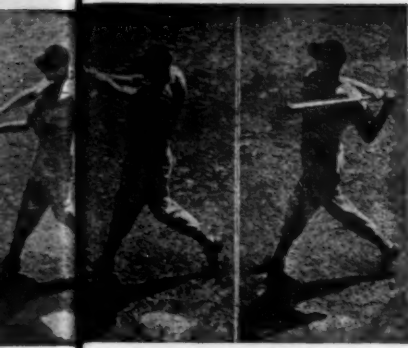
Here's why they chose nylon! Water doesn't harm nylon strings. Nylon strings don't fray. They stay lively...have extra-long wear. Try nylon yourself this year. In new rackets or restringing jobs...at your dealer's. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Plastics Dept., Room 509, Arlington, N. J.



BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

Du Pont NYLON

TENNIS AND BADMINTON STRINGS



Courtesy, Lew Fonseca

The hottest swing in baseball, beat out by Ted Williams, Boston slugger.

The Navy did something for Ted. Before the war, Ted was known as a "pop-off." He was always telling people how great he was. Everything he said happened to be true. But you just don't go around waving your press clippings.

On the field, Ted just lived for his turn at bat. Catching fly balls was rather boring, and insofar as chasing hits was concerned— heaven forbid! Ted just loafed after the ball. This made him as popular as mumps with the fans and his teammates.

One day Ted announced he was fed up with baseball and would prefer to be a fireman. Boston played Chicago the next afternoon. When Ted came to bat, Jimmy Dykes, the Chicago manager, beat on a pipe in the dugout, then wailed like a fire engine siren. Up and down the dugout, the players yelled: "Get your rubber boots!" . . . "Do we roll on this alarm?" . . . "I wanna be a fireman!"

The story went around the league. For the rest of the season, Ted was always greeted with a wailing and cries of, "Fireman! Save my che-e-e-ild!"

But, like the \$18 suit with two pairs of pants, those days are gone forever. Ted is now the favorite pin-up boy of Boston. He hustles all the time, is a real team man and is almost modest.

As you can see in the accompanying pictures, the secret of Ted's hitting lies in his loose, easy swing. He doesn't appear to swing very hard. But he gets terrific power with a last-instant wrist-whip.

Most sluggers are famous for swinging at bad pitches and striking out a lot. Not so Ted. He has eyes like an eagle's. He never "cuts" at the pitch unless it is "right in there."

That makes him a very tough cookie for opposing pitchers.

*When enemy pitchers look at Ted,
They moan aloud and shake their head
And wish they hadda stood in bed!*

— HERMAN L. MASIN, Sports Editor

From Lead Foot to Anchor Man



BOY—What's the matter with Willie, Coach? We need him to win!

COACH—As I told the gym class, an athlete's only as good as his feet.



WILLIE—Gee, coach, I don't seem to have any spring or drive in my legs!

COACH—Better go to your shoe store and get a pair of canvas shoes with "P-F"! It means Posture Foundation and it's a built-in feature to keep the bones of the feet in their natural, normal position. Gives you more "staying power" and helps keep leg muscles from tiring.



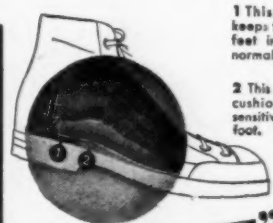
BOY—Wow! Lookit Willie since he got those "P-F" shoes!

COACH—He's getting better all the time! My hat's off to B. F. Goodrich and Hood Rubber Company for developing "P-F"—there's nothing else like it.



COACH—Nice going, Anchor man—that's 3 wins today—high jump, hurdles, and relay!

WILLIE—And my feet still feel like a million—thanks to "P-F."



1 This rigid wedge keeps the bones of the feet in their natural, normal position.

2 This sponge rubber cushion protects the sensitive area of the foot.

"P-F" means
Posture Foundation
Exclusive with
B. F. Goodrich
OR
HOOD RUBBER CO.

Following the Films

✓✓✓ Tops, don't miss. ✓✓✓ Worthwhile. ✓✓ So-so.

HENRY V (Two Cities Film. Released by United Artists. Produced and Directed by Laurence Olivier.)

The Editors have chosen Laurence Olivier's production of Shakespeare's *Henry V* as their Movie-of-the-Month for September.

Although Shakespeare has been attempted on the screen before (A

Midsummer's Night Dream and *Romeo and Juliet*), such undertakings have caused most critics to admonish soberly, "It can't be done."

Now it has been done! And Laurence Olivier merits high praise as a director and as an actor. *Henry V* is the finest film we've seen in a long time. It should make Shakespeare come alive for many people who, up to now, have considered him a scholars' playwright.

Olivier could not have chosen a better play for his initial screen treatment of Shakespeare. *Henry V* is the rugged, straight-forward story of young King Harry (Olivier) as he proves his worth and that of his country in battle against France.

The battle of Agincourt, one of the most exciting in English history, is the center of the action. (Agincourt was the occasion when the English archers with their longbows conclusively proved their superiority over the heavily armored French. The longbow was at Agincourt what the atomic bomb was at Hiroshima.) Events leading up to the battle and the thoughts of the men as they prepare to fight serve to remind us that, whatever the weapon, wars are much the same in all centuries.

As the film begins, Olivier takes us back into the 16th century with shots of the Old Globe Theatre where *Henry V* is being enacted in the manner of Shakespeare's day.

As a one-man Chorus describes the distant sea and battlefield which the Old Globe audience is to imagine, the camera shifts subtly. It leaves the Old Globe, its audience and restricted stage. From here on, the setting takes on the illusion of reality. At the end of the film the camera returns to the Old Globe for the closing scenes.

But meantime, we have witnessed the breathtaking spectacle of Agincourt—its siege and debacle, the decadent elegance of the French court, and one of the most charming love scenes ever recorded—that between the French princess, Kate (Renee Asherson), and the bluff Harry.

All of the cast perform their roles with art and spirit. Shakespeare's poetry is fresh, exact, and exciting as they deliver it to you. Robert Krasker's technicolor photography is deserving of special comment. He boldly experimented with perspective and color, and has achieved rare success.

It is remarkable that, although scenes have been somewhat cut and rearranged, none of Shakespeare's essential meaning has been lost.

Sound the bugles, men, for Mr. O. and Mr. S.!

CLAUDIA AND DAVID (20th Century Fox. Produced by Walter Lang. Directed by William Perlberg.)

A few years ago, we saw a delightful film entitled *Claudia*. It was the story of a charming, if unpredictable, girl whose friends worried whether she was grown-up enough to get married.

Claudia and David relates the further adventures of Claudia (Dorothy McGuire) and her young husband David (Robert Young). Although concerned with such domestic troubles as measles and women's driving, the dialogue seems fresh and natural.

We think Dorothy McGuire is the gal to watch this year. She has the naturalness of Ingrid Bergman and a fine sense of movement and expression. Currently, she walks off with top acting honors in some very different roles—the deaf mute in *The Spiral Staircase* and a weary-of-it-all lady in *Till the End of Time*. *Claudia and David* proves her equally adept at comedy.

MOVIE CHECKLIST

Drama: ✓✓✓ *Henry V*. ✓✓ *The Stranger*. ✓✓ *Till the End of Time*. ✓✓ *Anna and the King of Siam*. ✓✓ *Notorious*. ✓✓ *They Were Sisters*. ✓✓ *The Searching Wind*.

Comedy: ✓✓✓ *Caesar and Cleopatra*. ✓✓ *Claudia and David*. ✓✓ *Monsieur Beaucaire*. ✓✓ *Two Guys from Milwaukee*.

✓✓ *A Scandal in Paris*. ✓✓ *Cluny Brown*.

Musical: ✓✓ *Night and Day*. ✓✓ *Blue Skies*.

Western: ✓✓ *Smoky*. ✓✓ *Bad Bascomb*.



King Harry is Olivier's best role.

HANDY HELPER'S

What's built around a bit of air?
What stops a loose-leaf, ring-hole tear?
What keeps the pages nice and neat
And guarantees the set's complete?

JINGLE QUIZ No. 10



Dennison

GUMMED REINFORCEMENTS

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This Business of Food

By Franklin R. Zerán

Vocational Editor

HOW many different kinds of jobs would you say there are in the restaurant business? The National Restaurant Association says there are forty-four!

Not all of them have to do with cooking. There are executive and office positions, dining room service, pantry work, kitchen and bake shop, the service department, and jobs called "miscellaneous."

In Joe's Diner, the cook is THE cook. He prepares soup, salad, meat, vegetables, and pastry — unless pastry is purchased from a wholesaler. In larger and better restaurants each job is highly specialized. Salads are not touched by the pastry cook; the bus boy does not wash the dishes.

Where Do We Eat — Out?

Feeding America is big business. In 1945 there were 170,000 restaurants in the U. S., not including hotel dining rooms, industrial cafeterias operated only for employees of large concerns, or food operations in any place where food sales are secondary to the main business — as in drug stores, bus terminals, etc. The same general conditions and the salary scale for the community are in effect, whether the restaurant is a business open to the public, or is located in a school, industry, hospital, or other institution.

There are jobs in the food business all the way from an Idaho potato patch to New York City's Waldorf-Astoria. Food, after it is grown, has to be packaged, shipped, prepared, served, and sold more than once before it nourishes and pleases (we hope!) the man or woman who pays the check.

People in the food business should like food and like to work with it — not merely like to eat! They must be trained for the work if they want to advance to the higher and better paid positions.

A beginner can start as cook apprentice, cook's helper, counter man, or assistant in a specialized field such as ice cream making. In large restaurants there are jobs as vegetable preparers, sandwich makers, salad workers, soda fountain dispensers, beverage dispensers. With a minimum of training on the job, a boy or girl can do the work of porter, dish washer, or bus boy. They can advance to waiter or waitress, food checker, food tabulator, hostess, counter supervisor. The non-food jobs include housekeeper, purchasing agent, dining room manager, assistant food production manager, food production manager, assistant and general manager. Restaurants also must have bookkeepers, telephone operators, typists, or multigraph operators, maintenance men, store room men, and even laundry operators and butchers.

In first-class kitchens each course is prepared in its own department, separated from the others by utensil racks, if not by actual walls. The girls who make salads work over long rows of fruit and vegetables kept fresh on chipped ice. A salad chef with his own secret recipes for dressings may "boss" the salad workers. Meats and pastries are the separate responsibility of highly skilled people.

Air-cooled kitchens and mechanical dishwashers, beaters, slicers, mixers, reduce hand labor to a minimum. State and city sanitation and health laws protect both patrons and workers.

Colleges offer two- and four-year courses. High schools give basic training in home economics departments; food trades schools have both short and long-term courses, both in foods and administration.

Food for Thought

The heart of the restaurant is food and those who are thinking of the food business should think about these questions:

1. I am able to read and follow recipes.
2. I like to handle food and cook for others.
3. I have won prizes for my cooking.
4. I am willing to give personal service to others.
5. I am able to judge flavor and readiness of food by smell, taste, or appearance.
6. I am willing to work in hot rooms, if necessary to be on my feet.
7. I can follow directions.
8. I can take criticism and profit by it.
9. I have a memory for detail.

YES	NO	?
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Note: Affirmative answers to these questions indicate interest and aptitude only. They do not constitute a score indicative of occupational qualifications.

THE PEN for Easier Writing

When your fountain pen point is geared to the way you write, you'll find that it's actually fun to write.

Smooth, quick-starting Esterbrook fountain pen points are made in a wide variety of styles to give you the right point for the way you write.

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Huh?

A French-Canadian sergeant was in charge of a group of marching Canadian airmen. He was just learning English and had not fully mastered the language. The flight of airmen was halted. The sergeant wanted to give them the order to mark time, but could not think of the appropriate words in English. Finally after thinking hard for a couple of minutes, he said: "Quick-march, but don't go anywhere."

Magazine Digest

Stubborn Conclusion

SAN FRANCISCO — A reader, after carefully digesting reports of the atomic bomb test, wrote the *San Francisco Chronicle*: "The most obvious conclusion to be drawn from Operation Crossroads would seem to be that in future wars naval vessels should be manned by goats."

Associated Press

That's a Joke, Son!

A northern spy — Union, that is — tiptoed into our office the other day disguised as an author to report that Senator Claghorn now has his eye on the book business. He refuses to read any reviews by Sterling North. In fact, he won't read anything unless it is printed on paper made from southern pine. He has resigned from the Book-of-the-Month Club because he found out that the president's name is Sherman.

Columbia University Press

None, Indeed!

Sign on a South Side theater marquee:

"2 SHOCKING PICTURES
LIVE WIRE
AND THEN THERE WERE
NONE."

Chicago Sun



"Well, Mr. Bedsoe, you've certainly been a good sport, yes indeed . . ."

With Liberty and . . .

A local schoolteacher reports to us that all term one of the little lads in her class recited the Pledge to the Flag every morning with ease, confidence, and reverence, and it wasn't until last week that she realized that he has been under certain misapprehensions about the words of it. She happened to edge over to his vicinity at the opening of one of the final sessions of the class and was startled to hear him start off, "I pledge a legion to my flag and to the republic of Richard Sands, one nation and a vegetable . . ."

The New Yorker

Negative Version

Russian Foreign Minister Molotov coined a word during his sessions with the British and American representatives. He had observed the way they indicated approval by nodding and saying "Okay." Later, when Molotov wanted to indicate disapproval, he shook his head from side to side and declared: "Nokay."

Leonard Lyons

Nero Switch

Gordon Jenkins, Bob Burns' music conductor, was the only member of the troupe who stayed behind while Burns did his broadcasts in New York for two weeks.

"How are you going to spend your Thursdays while I'm away?" Bob asked him.

"Oh," replied Jenkins, "I'll just sit here and fiddle while Burns roams."

Pittsburgh Post Gazette

The Ayes of Texas

An all-Texas company of the U. S. Army was stationed in Africa during the war. When they arrived, their Texas-born captain told them: "Our job is promoting good neighborliness. Among other things, we've got to humor the natives. If they say Africa is bigger than Texas, agree with them!"

Paso Tech News, El Paso, Texas

Strategy Backfired

The following advertisement appeared in a German newspaper:

"The gentleman who found a purse with money in the Blumenstrasse is requested to forward it to the address of the loser, as he was recognized."

A few days later this reply appeared in the same paper:

"The recognized gentleman who picked up a purse in the Blumenstrasse requests the loser to call at his home."

Printer's Ink, Feb. 1896

Such Brass!

Nora: "Elmer says he's going to marry the prettiest girl in town."

Dora: "The ideal Why, I don't even know him!"

Austin (Texas) Pioneer

Toll Switch

Bing Crosby tells of driving with the late Robert Benchley, noted humorist, across a toll-bridge where the cop on duty was impolite. Twice they drove across the bridge, and each time the cop was surly when Benchley gave him the 25-cent fee.

The third time, when the cop reached for Benchley's 25 cents, the coin could not be dislodged from Benchley's hand. In fact, the whole arm — it was a prop — came off. Benchley drove off, leaving the startled cop holding the 25 cents and the arm.

But the cop's whistle forced Benchley back. "Wise guy?" snarled the cop. Benchley took the arm back, shook his head, and said: "Y'know, officer — I never missed it."

Leonard Lyons

Proof

On a visit to the White House, Edgar Bergen was stopped at the gate by Secret Service men and asked to produce identification.

Edgar went through his pockets but could find nothing that satisfied the guards. Finally, he said, "All I've got is Charlie McCarthy here."

He opened the grip in which he carried Charlie. The dummy sat up and said, "Yeah, fellows, he's Edgar Bergen."

The Secret Service men waved Edgar into the White House without further ado.

Currier

Changing Times

Ad in Dublin (Ireland) *Opinion*. For Sale: One green talking parrot. Owner no longer shares parrot's political opinions.

After All —

Chap walked into Sam Goldwyn's office on a cold, rainy day. He remarked to the producer: "Awful out, isn't it?"

"Sure is," replied Goldwyn, "but what can you expect in weather like this?"

Variety



"I'm quitting my job today. Want to see some fun first?"

S E R V I N G Y O U T H R O U G H S C I E N C E

IT'S SWELL to have a Dad like this!

No flies on Pop—he's still a champ at heart. And wait till he hits his stride again, in Keds. He probably grew up in these shoes of athletes.

For fancy dodging and fast running, you can count on Keds' traction soles. They really take hold. And you're protected from jars and jolts so muscles don't get played out and tired.

Keds let your feet really exercise to grow strong, and health gets a good stirring up too. Get Dad on the team; he'll enjoy the games in Keds. They help everyone be better at all sports. You can forget your feet while you make champ plays in these Shoes of Champions.

*They're not Keds unless the Name
Keds appears on the Shoe.*



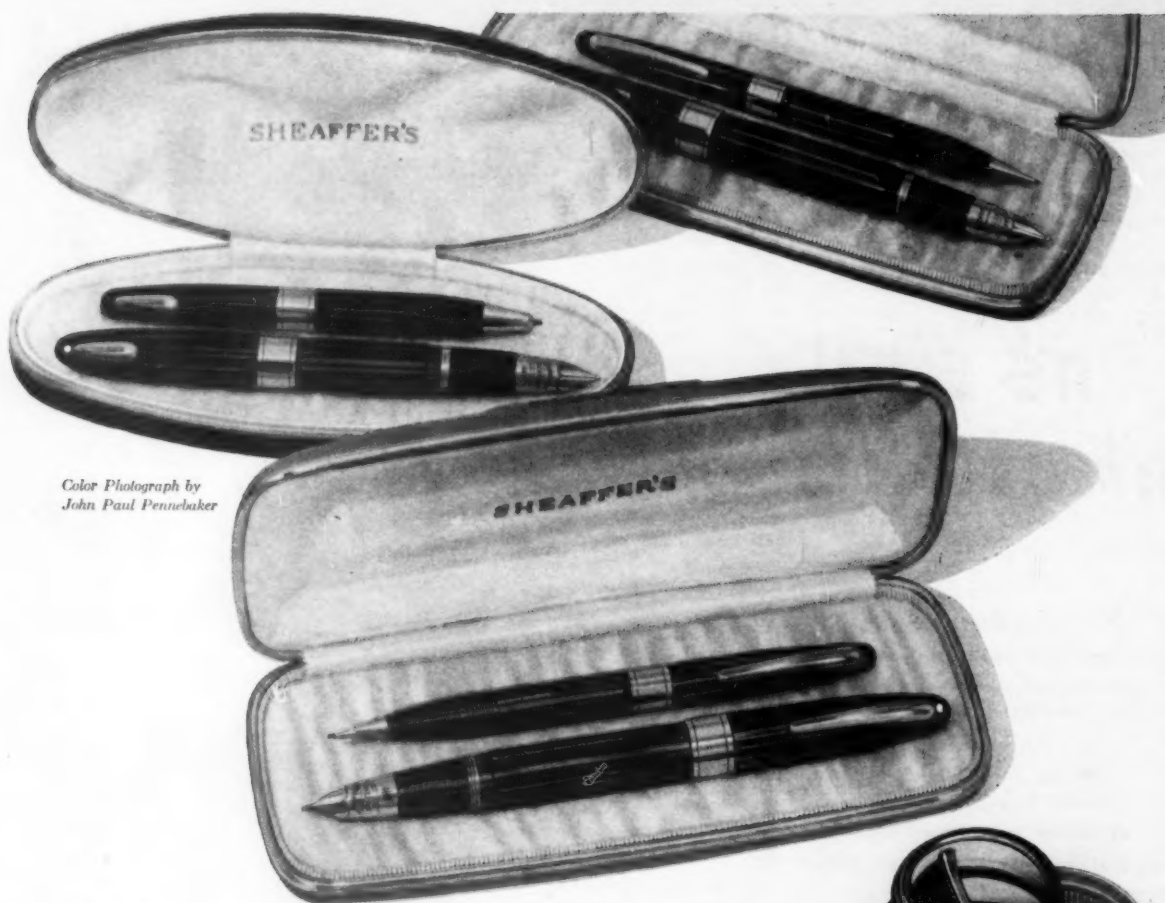
"U.S." Keds *The Shoe of Champions*

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

ROCKEFELLER CENTER, NEW YORK



Color Photograph by
John Paul Pennelaker

Kopasetic and on the Button

Trim and Slim—They're a Thing!...The new "TRIUMPH" writing instruments by Sheaffer. Slick Chicks will find "TRIUMPH" TUCKAWAY the Last Shout. Dainty size—gliding, glassy writing action—non-jab point on pencil—designed and finished to snuggle in purse or grace a Sock Frock... And the VALIANT is Strictly HE—big in size—a Sockeroo for stamina—an old Smoothy in action. Try these finest of all writing instruments—Sheaffer's New "TRIUMPHS"—they're on The Buttered Side, but Def!

VALIANT or VALIANT TUCKAWAY pen,
\$12.50; pencil, \$5; complete set, \$17.50.
Other sets, \$3.95 up. Complete range
of Colors.

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Only Quick-Drying, pen-protecting SKRIP comes in the bottle with the convenient Top Well! Keeps your fingers clean! Regular size, 25c—School size, 15c. Twelve brilliant colors.

Sheaffer's Fineline Leads—thick or thin—to fit your pencil regardless of make or model... Stronger, smoother-writing, longer-lasting... Indelible, black, blue, green and red. Regular size, 25c. School size, 15c.

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OCT - 2 1946

SCHOLASTIC

September 16, 1946

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EDITION

Teacher

Practical English

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Editorial Program for the Year

This is the first issue of a new weekly classroom magazine devoted to the development of better language skill. Designed with the assistance of hundreds of high school English teachers, it is unique in its functional, rather than formal, approach to language study. The "why," "what," and "how" of better written and spoken English is effectively demonstrated by examining "English in action," by illustrating its contribution to a full life, to social and business success and happiness.

Practical English is not intended to substitute for, or detract from, the traditional classical emphases in English instruction. We believe, however, that it will prove of distinct value at some stage in every high school student's study of the language.

The editors gratefully acknowledge the encouraging response to the pre-publication announcement of this new teaching aid, and the valuable assistance of countless English teachers throughout the country in planning its content. *Practical English* is, in a very special sense, *your* magazine. We present the following editorial outline for the current school year in the belief that thousands of others will find it of particular interest and application to their teaching task.

ENGLISH IN ACTION

Thirty-two leading articles, one each week, spotlighting the role of language in every-day situations, and emphasizing the value of better communication skill.

NUMBER, PLEASE. Proper use of the telephone.

DEAR SIR'S. Three articles on business letter writing.

EVERYONE'S A SALESMAN. Three articles dealing with the power of language in human relations — at home, in the school, and in every-day life.

PERSONAL INTRODUCTIONS.

SOCIAL LETTER WRITING. Two articles.

CONVERSATION. Several articles on the values and techniques of the art of conversation.

MR. CHAIRMAN. How to conduct a meeting.

SPEECH SPEECH

MAY WE SEE A MENU, PLEASE?

JOB INTERVIEWS.

RADIO AND FORUM DISCUSSIONS.

DIRECTIONS, PLEASE.

and others.

THE "HOW TO" SERIES

Each issue will contain a second major article of engaging and effective aids to improvement in a specific phase of language skill. How to —

**CULTIVATE A GOOD
SPEAKING VOICE**

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STUDY

TAKE NOTES

TAKE A TEST

WRITE A SENTENCE

WRITE A PARAGRAPH

WRITE A THEME

MAKE A BOOK REPORT

MAKE AN OUTLINE

**WRITE MINUTES OF MEET-
INGS**

Etc., etc.

A special series will deal with secretarial problems, such as:

HOW TO SHAPE UP A LETTER

HOW TO FILE CORRESPONDENCE

HOW TO MAKE TRAIN AND HOTEL RESERVATIONS, Etc.

and another series on money matters, such as:

HOW TO ORGANIZE A BUDGET

HOW TO WRITE A CHECK

HOW TO MAKE BANK DEPOSITS, Etc.

STANDARDS FOR CRITICAL JUDGMENT

High on the list of subjects recommended by teachers for special treatment in *Practical English* were criteria for the evaluation of newspapers, radio, and motion pictures. These aspects of the communication art exert an increasingly dominating influence on the character of our society. The development of taste and critical judgment among young people in regard to these forces is

(Concluded on page 4-T)

TEACHING PRACTICAL ENGLISH

This is our first time together. As we go along in tandem you will see how closely we are sticking to those purposes and aims in teaching which many of you suggested to us as desirable goals. It is our intention to make these lesson plans and class room suggestions helpful, as well as entertaining, and always informative. Each is planned with one of your goals in mind. We hope you find your association with *Practical English* both pleasant and profitable.

Each lesson plan is a complete unit in itself. With every issue we will notify you of what to expect in the next and will suggest materials which may assist you in their preparation.

Preliminary suggestions for handling Practical English:

1. Designate a student to distribute your copies. If there is an available corner on your book shelves, stack these copies there so the class may refer to them. Students will enjoy re-reading the stories and articles, taking another crack at the quizzes, or checking up on the movies and sports.

2. Another member of the group might well take charge of class subscriptions, be responsible for collecting funds and for negotiating directly with *Practical English* (in yours or the school's name).

3. There are many pages which invite contributions from our young readers. We urge you to point these out. Perhaps you have someone whose job it could be to collect these entries and mail them in to the proper editors. (ex. Quotations, p. 8, to "And We Quote" Editor, *Practical English*, 220 E. 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.) Or our movie and records column editors will be pleased to receive comments on the reviews. Someone in your class might disagree with them!

4. These *Teacher Edition* pages are for your own exclusive use. So please tell us what you think about them. Your comments and suggestions will help us to meet your particular needs.

NUMBER PLEASE! (p. 5)

A One-Period Lesson Plan

Aims

1. To improve the student's speech and expression.
2. To point out common mistakes in phoning and to remedy them.
3. To show that a good telephone technique is simple and can be acquired by anyone with practice and concentration.
4. To acquaint students with available telephone services.

Preparation

Use the front of the room for your demonstrations. Children's telephones can be obtained at almost any dime store and their use will make the class activity more realistic. A small desk bell or simple buzzer arrangement should also be provided.

1. Your first class will have many new members. They must be introduced to one another. Have each individual stand and give his or her name. You can easily spot those who exhibit speech difficulties, or any other symptoms of embarrassment. Choose two of them: one who seems most at ease, and his or her opposite. Explain that you will act as the central operator in charge of the wire circuits. (As the

lesson progresses it may be possible to select someone from the class to take over.) The following activity should be spontaneous and unrehearsed. Members of the class now participate in imaginary telephone conversations. Here is a list of suggested possibilities to start them off.

- (1) A boy calls a girl to ask her to go to the movies Friday night;
- (2) A girl invites a friend to a surprise party and tells her about the arrangements;
- (3) Another phones the store to place a market order;
- (4) A boy makes a call and finds he has the wrong number;
- (5) A girl talks on the telephone — is interrupted, and leaves. She returns to continue the conversation;
- (6) One calls information for a number;
- (7) Another is a receptionist for a local company.

Many more ideas will spring naturally from this group activity.

Once it is fairly under way, check and balance the flow of participation with phrases from the telephone operator's lexicon, such as: "Your time is up." "There is another call for you on this line." "The line is busy."

After each conversation stress the cardinal points of any good telephone technique: (1) speak distinctly and naturally; (2) be courteous; (3) identify yourself at once; (4) be brief and to the point; (5) give your entire attention to the telephone and to what you wish to say. (By referring to the title article in this issue the correct phrases of question and answer over the phone can be cited.)

Strongly impress on each speaker that "what he says and how he says it" builds a picture of HIM in the listener's mind. The class as a whole will quickly catch offenders and give recommendations for improvement. For the practical minded it would not be amiss to state that "Courtesy saves nickels."

2. For variety you might assume the role of a long distance operator from your desk. Suggest to a student in the back of the room that he think of some message he wishes to send long distance. Perhaps to one of the following: (1) A brother returned from overseas duty; (2) A call to our New York office; (3) A friend who has recently made a hit in the movies. The *procedure* is what *counts*, not the message. When the student is ready, here are the steps.

"This is (gives his name and phone number). I wish to speak person-to-person with (name) in (place). The number is (gives number)."

Note his diction and phone technique. Does he speak distinctly? Does he identify himself properly? If satisfied on all these points, "complete the call" by relaying it to another student. (You can regulate this by saying: "Please limit your call to five minutes.") When the new party takes it up, watch closely for the initial greetings identifications. Terminate the conversation briskly with: "Your time is up."

3. Now let us consider INFORMATION. You might say something like this to the class: "Information exists to give numbers not listed in our particular telephone books. When asking for a number it is proper to use this phrase, "May I have the telephone number listed under (name) at (address)?" You should remind students not to say: "Get me" or "Give me so-and-so and make it snappy!" Have various ones call you for a number. Did they remember to thank you for your service?

4. It is possible that someone may not be familiar with the telephone book. This is by no means unique even among

(Concluded on page 3-T)

TEACHING PRACTICAL ENGLISH

(Concluded from 2-T)

adults! Show students how to get: (1) Information; (2) The police; (3) The fire department. Show them how to use the classified and advertising sections to find names and locations of familiar places: hotels, restaurants, garages, movie houses, etc.

They might look up their own numbers in the book and note how these are listed.

Last name	First n.	Middle initial
Doe,	John	Q.
Address	Exchange Number	
34 Lake Dr.	WAbash 3498	

Your Summing Up

Anyone can learn to speak well over the telephone if he observes a few simple rules of politeness, accuracy, and patience. Be brief, be courteous, and concentrate on your speech.

HIGH SPOTS

The following will assist in rounding out your class or home room periods.

Included are sample questions for quick quizzes, topics for class discussion, and general background materials. Based on a particular (cited) article or feature in this issue, they give you in capsule form the highlights of each.

CAROLINE AND THE CO-OP PLAN (p. 7)

What is important in Caroline's success?

(1) She was cooperative with her employer. (2) She trained her memory and was gracious to clients. (3) The enthusiasm she had for her job was felt by others. (4) She added to her daily experience by study. (5) Her confidence was helped by knowing how to speak correctly. (6) Caroline by her example paved the way for others to be favorably considered.

JENNY KISS'D ME (p. 6)

A few facts about Leigh Hunt (1784-1859). He was a noted critic of his day and editor of a literary magazine. Always the good friend of the younger poets, he became Keats' first sponsor. Because of personal enmities his championing of Keats caused the famous Scottish Attacks on the latter's work. His name is closely associated with Shelley, after whose death Hunt is reputed to have taken the poet's ashes back to England.

THIS BUSINESS OF FOOD (p. 33)

"Feeding America is big business," writes Dr. Franklin R. Zeran, Specialist on Occupational Information and Guidance. From his vantage point in the U. S. Office of Education he has something encouraging to say about the scope and variety of opportunities open in the food industries for all young men and women considering part time work or a possible future career. Students will find the brief questionnaire which accompanies the article simple to fill out.

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National Grocers Bulletins, National Association of Retail Grocers, 360 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

HOW TO READ A NEWSPAPER (p. 9)

"Reporter Joe" is the first article in a series of eight on the techniques and value of getting the most out of your paper, what to look for, how to evaluate what you read, editorial policies, columnists, and many other pertinent features of the press. Next week we will discuss the *total organization* of a paper, the various departments and their jobs. For the *third* in the "How to Read a Newspaper" series (Sept. 30th issue), part of the lesson plan will be devoted to the columnists and their writing. Meanwhile, have students clip samples of news stories, editorials, columns and other types of newspaper articles mentioned in the series. This is a way to get those who read only the comics and/or sports to become acquainted with other parts of a newspaper. (For your reference: *The Newspaper - Its Making and Its Meaning*, Chas. Scribner's Sons, N. Y., and *How to Read a Newspaper*, Scott, Foresman and Co. are recommended.)

BOY DATES GIRL (p. 22)

Many teachers regularly use the Jam Session as a classroom writing assignment. Students will want to be reminded that their first Jam Session will be published in October. They should mail their opinions on: WHAT ARE YOUR PET PEEVES IN DATING? *not later than* Sept. 25th, to Gay Head, *Scholastic Magazines*, 220 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

FOLLOWING THE FILMS (p. 32)

Henry V (reviewed in this issue) will prove a boon to all English teachers. It is probable that curiosity will be aroused to read the original play. Olivier's diction (See: DO I REALLY SOUND LIKE THAT?) alone is worth the price of admission! (For additional material: look for the teacher's introduction to *Henry V* which will appear in the October 14th issue of *Scholastic Teacher*. There is also an excellent pamphlet on the film, prepared by Max Herzberg and free for the asking, at all Theatre Company Manager's Offices in cities where *Henry V* is shown.)

Answers to Practical English Quiz,

I. NUMBER PLEASE: 1-c, 2-b, 3-c, 4-c, 5-a.

II. WHAT WOULD YOU SAY? 1-a, 2-a, 3-b, 4-a, 5-a, 6-a, -b, 8-b.

III. LETTER PERFECT: 1-d, 2- 21'4", *3-PTA-9/25-9/28, 4-a-e, 5-c-b.

IV. HOW TO READ A NEWSPAPER: 1-T, 2-F, 3-F, 4-T, 5-T, 6-F.

POSTWAR TEACHER EXCHANGE

Of interest to all teachers is the recent announcement by John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, of the first postwar exchange of teachers between the U. S. and Great Britain. Selections from hundreds of applicants were narrowed down to 74 from schools in cities of 20,000 to 200,000 population and represent a cross-section ranging from nursery schools through senior high school. A list of the "ambassador" teachers and their schools may be obtained by writing the Federal Security Agency, U. S. Office of Ed., Washington 25, D. C., for FSA-164.

Editorial Program

(Concluded from page 1-T)

of greatest importance. *Practical English* will make special efforts to this end in three separate series of articles on

HOW TO READ A NEWSPAPER

HOW TO JUDGE MOVIES

HOW TO GET THE BEST FROM RADIO

AIDS TO CLEAR THINKING

The words "non sequitur" should find their way into youth's vocabulary. On every hand today we are assailed by politicians, labor leaders, radio commentators, columnists, advertisers, and special pleaders of every description in whose appeals for public support there is often a deplorable lack of logic. Young people should be assisted in recognizing false deductions and in guarding against them in their own expressions and in those of others.

Practical English will carry an article every week on this topic. Avoiding special terminologies and theories of logic, these articles will present interesting layman's discussions of what is and what is not straight thinking, encouraging the student to examine his own thought techniques and methods of deduction.

LETTER PERFECT

This is to be a weekly column on the practical, everyday aspects of English composition, such as telegrams, letters of inquiry, want ads, invitations, etc. Frequent subject assignments will be made in the magazine, and the best student letters will be published.

GRAMMAR, VOCABULARY, SPELLING, PUNCTUATION

Each week, three columns will contain special assistance in grammar, vocabulary, spelling, punctuation, pronunciation, usage, and other fundamentals. Written with care by notably successfully teachers, these language "vitamins" are so palatably coated that students may easily find them habit-forming.

SHOP TALK will be a regular department for acquainting young people with phraseology and special vocabularies they may encounter when they enter business or industry. Terminology characteristic of various businesses and professions will be explained in dialogue and other entertaining forms.

INTERVIEWS

A series of engaging interviews with people young and old, revealing the role of language in individual progress. People in situations of interest to young people, or in jobs to which they may aspire, discuss the

power of language in human relationships, and the unfailing advantages accompanying a better command of English.

UNITED NATIONS NEWS

Scholastic Magazines' foreign affairs specialist, Irving Talmadge, is an accredited correspondent to the U. N. Security Council and General Assembly. Readers of *Practical English* will view the actions of, and the delegates to, these sessions from the vantage point of observers on the scene. Sanctioned by and published with the cooperation of the United Nations Educational Section, this department will give students an evaluation of the progress made by various United Nations agencies and will attempt to correct the sensational aspects emphasized in the daily press generally.

GUIDANCE

Practical English will contain *Senior Scholastic's* full complement of constructive youth features, including:

BOY DATES GIRL. A regular department of social guidance for teen age boys and girls, covering personality development, dress, social graces, habits, conduct, emotional growth, etc.

GOOD GROOMING. Friendly, sensible advice on personal care and dress for high school youth.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE. Helpful information on occupational fields; interest and aptitude tests; reference lists for additional reading; lists of free materials, etc.

MANNERS CARTOONS. Humorous cartoons, illustrative of youth's unthinking breaches of good manners at home, in the school, in public conveyances, in cafeterias, etc.

ENTERTAINMENT

SHORT STORIES. One in each issue, selected for reader interest and informational or literary merit.

Regular departments on **MOVIES, HUMOR, MUSIC** (Records), **RADIO, SPORTS.**

Specific dates on which the various special units and themes are to appear will be announced each week for two or three weeks in advance.

SCHOLASTIC TEACHER EDITION

Every week your free copy of *Practical English* will contain the regular four-page Teacher Edition like this one. Once a month, however, beginning next week, *Scholastic Teacher* will be expanded to sixteen or more pages and will contain a variety of valuable educational features, including articles, editorials, audio-visual materials, radio programs (prepared by Federal Radio Education Commission), speech and debate features, educational news, and new books. It will be edited by William D. Boutwell.